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PRISON REFORM PLACES STRESS ON SEGREGATION

Crowded Conditions Prevent Classification—New York Starts Notable Program

APPLICATION OF LAW CONSIDERED 'ARCHAIC'

Expert in Correctional Work Would Release Prisoners When Ready for It

New prison outbreaks in the United States have speeded up analysis of the defects of the present penology system and accelerated efforts to solve the numerous problems. The situation and the remedial efforts are described in six articles, of which the following is the second.

By JAMES C. YOUNG

Appropriations approximating $10,000,000 are pending before the New York Legislature for prison improvements. This is a part of the proposed $30,000,000 program, the great scope of which reflects the seriousness of New York's prison problem.

As a first benefit of the appropriations it is hoped to establish a receiving prison, where the incoming population will be studied and segregated. Then the various classes of offenders may be confined in suitable institutions and restorative methods applied to each group, whether its needs be physical, educational or moral.

New York already leads the country in the study of prisoners. Although lacking the means to carry on the next logical steps, it is believed that these now will be supplied. At Sing Sing, 1126 complete psychiatric examinations were made during the last year, beside observation of many prisoners. The results indicate, beyond doubt, that the average inmate is mentally and physically deficient.

Plainly the prison problem goes deeper than the detection and confinement of lawbreakers, who fall below even a fair standard in three cases out of four. But such men may be a greater peril when abroad than normal men. By no means is it desirable to approach the problem in an attitude of sentiment alone. In fact, sentiment has little to do with the matter. It is a social problem in the broadest sense.

John S. Kennedy, vice-chairman of the New York Commission of Correction, which controls the state penal institutions, has contributed much to the cause of enlightened administration. Mr. Kennedy maintains that the application of the law to the lawbreaker is now a faulty and archaic method.

Sensible Attitude Needed

"It was not many years ago that we confined the offender as a last resort, to rid ourselves of him for a stated number of years," said Mr Kennedy. "Frequently we visited him with dire punishments. But we have come to an age of better understanding, in which we see the criminal as a defective human product. Now, I am not one of those who would substitute a mawkish outlook for that

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Edge Refers Plan for French Motor Tariff to U. S.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador to France, has referred to Washington the proposed increased tariff on the import of automobile parts for a decision as to whether discrimination exists against American goods. Technically there is no discrimination since the proposed increase applies to imports from all countries, but American concerns are those most vitally affected.

Representatives of American motor interests in France assert that more than 11,000 workmen are employed in American motor plants in France. The unemployment of these men and the great inconvenience and expense to more than 110,000 French owners of American cars would result from the proposed increase. Nine hundred French firms selling American cars and parts would suffer severe loss.

The proposed increase in duties is considered in some quarters as a retaliation against the possible increase of the United States tariff. The American Embassy in Paris emphasizes the fact that the new United States tariff bill is still in process of formation, and that consequently any inclination to retaliate is premature.

CHILE MAY ABANDON PASSPORTS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Elimination of passports for tourists visiting Chile is provided for in a bill sent to Congress by President Ibanez. The only identification required, under terms of the measure, would be the submission of a list of names of persons entering the country by the transporting company.

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Arabs in Palestine Start Labor Union

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

FIRST steps toward organization of Arab labor in Palestine, where Jewish labor is highly unionized, were taken at a conference at Haifa of 60 delegates, including eight Christians, all the others being Moslems. The executive of 21 includes a few Christians, but there are none on the administrative committee.

In contrast to the Jewish Labor Federation, in which farm laborers are the most prominent, there are no rural delegates in the Arab conference except three from semi-urban districts near Jerusalem. Several important towns have not sent delegates.

Woman Groups Ask Reduction in Naval Arms

Appeal From Conference on Cause and Cure of War to Be Made at London

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An appeal from American women for the reduction of naval armament will be carried to the London parley by Mrs. Edgerton Parsons of New York City, and a plea for United States accession to the World Court will go to President Hoover and the United States Senate as the result of action taken at the opening session of the fifth annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

The passage of the two sets of resolutions will go down in history as a great moment in women's organizations. There were delegates from 11 national women's groups in the audience, gathered in the Hall of Nations at the Hotel Washington. A few of them have come to all of the conferences and have seen the subject of peace lifted out of a sea of sentimental tears onto a dry land of reason and understanding.

Judicious Program Supported

Many of them have had an active part in carrying facts, facts, and more facts about war and peace into the most remote villages and countrysides, where there are local units of their national organizations. A second before they had seen Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran of scores of suffrage campaigns and an outstanding leader in the world peace movement, bring down the gavel and call to order the conference which she had organized with the sponsorship of the 11 national organizations.

As Mrs. Catt impressively summarized the work which the women of the United States have been doing to bring about international agreements, many of the delegates thought of how they had worked to combat the wave of opposition and prejudice against their organizing in the first place, and the criticism and suspicion which have yielded with each successive conference until today the public generally has come to accept Mrs. Catt's definition of the aim of the group as "to find a constructive, sensibly-operating peace program."

"We are not for what might be termed a radical peace," she said. "We do not want the United States to put down her arms and let the other nations walk over her. What we desire to do is to become acquainted with other nations, to study their policies and aims, and to come to peace by a well-reasoned and carefully protected road."

Prevention of Competition

Mrs. Catt's first proposal was for the passage of a resolution which stated the women's belief that the Nation itself favors accession to the World Court and which pledged them to support "in every possible way such action as will lead to completion of the accession."

Then, turning to the naval conference in London, Mrs. Catt declared that it will meet with success "because the people now are speaking for peace and demand that their delegates find some means of action."

The memorial which she laid before the conference and which was accepted will be signed by officials of the organizations co-operating in the meeting and many of their individual members, including the delegates to the conference. It will be conveyed to London by Mrs. Parsons, vice-president and treasurer of the National Committee on the Cause and

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LEAGUE TO PLAN WAY OF LINKING UP WITH PACT

Committee to Draft Proposals—Calls Tariff Truce Parley Feb. 17

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Members of the League Council on Jan. 14 registered a solemn and emphatic reassertion of their faith in the League and of their determination to take the necessary steps to frame the machinery for making wars impossible. This peace demonstration was made in connection with a proposal to harmonize the League Covenant with the Kellogg pact.

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, said: "The Covenant recognizes in certain cases the right of private wars, but the Kellogg pact, signed by practically all the League members, abolished this right. We want to harmonize these two sets of obligations by taking out the Covenant rights of private war, which are now obsolete. This is not a means of lessening the influence of the League; on the contrary, we are determined to do all that is possible to strengthen the League, which we consider fundamental to the constitution of an organized international society, and indispensable for the development of co-operation among the peoples, since it is incomparably the most effective instrument the world has ever seen for maintaining peace and settling disputes. We wish to perfect it by clarifying its position in accepted public international law."

Briand's Backing

Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, reinforced this attitude, insisting on the necessity for increasing the League's prestige and efficiency. He supported the proposal to take steps to bring the League and the Kellogg pact into harmony.

It was decided to appoint a committee of 11 members to meet Feb. 20 to study the problem and to find a solution in time to report at the next Assembly. Also, in view of the fact that 26 states have signified their desire to participate in an international conference concerning a tariff truce, such as was proposed at the last session of the League Assembly, it was decided to call a truce conference Feb. 17. All European states except Albania and Lithuania have expressed their intention of attending; the only non-European country participating is Cuba. Thus it is exclusively a European affair and the conference may strengthen the impression that it is the method whereby Europe is planning to defend itself against America.

World Co-operation Proposal

It is hoped that the delegates will not limit themselves to the conclusion of a tariff truce, but will initiate a movement toward general international commercial and economic co-operation.

The report of the economic committee showed that in the fields of

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Supreme Penalty Is Banned by Vote of Danish Rigsdag

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — The Rigsdag on Jan. 14 abolished capital punishment throughout Denmark by a vote of 90 to 40.

Although the supreme penalty has hitherto been legal in Denmark, it has not been actually inflicted for the past 30 years, being commuted by royal decree to imprisonment for life. Its final abolition comes as part of the new draft penal code which has been before the Rigsdag for some time.

Sweden thus swells the increasing number of countries that have discarded capital punishment. Among these are Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Rumania, and Portugal. The last-named country refuses even extradition to a country which enforces capital punishment.

In the United States, eight of the states have no supreme penalty, while in South and Central American states, abolition is in effect in Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, and others. In the above cases exception is sometimes made in event of emergency.

In other countries a substantial move toward abolition may be noted, particularly in Britain, France, and Czechoslovakia—where it has been virtually abandoned—and in Switzerland and Italy, in both of which countries it has been once abolished, though reintroduced to a limited extent.

Agree to Disagree With War

Norman Thomas, Former Socialist Candidate for President of the United States, and Lady Clare Annesley, Member of the British Labor Party.

WOMEN URGED TO JOIN HANDS IN PEACE MOVE

Lady Clare Annesley, British Suffrage Worker, Views Kellogg Pact as 'Start'

With a quiet earnestness which seemed to typify the sisterly attitude which she hoped for between the women of England and those of the United States, Lady Clare Annesley, daughter of the fifth Earl of Annesley, long identified with the Independent Labor Party and the British woman suffrage movement, drew the veil of superstition from the face of militarism and disclosed war in its unromantic colors to the members assembled at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts branch Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston.

Complementing her address, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in 1928 and for Mayor of New York City in the recent campaign, outlined with keen, analytical strokes many of the peaceward movements and then applied to them the test of practicability.

Lady Clare cautioned her hearers that the movement to end all wars was as yet only launched and that there remained much to be done before international peace was an established fact.

"In spite of the signing of the Kellogg peace pact," she said, "there are still many nations in which citizens are imprisoned for refusing to serve in the army."

Lady Clare noted a strong movement among the English churches to awaken thought to the fact that "Christianity means not only thinking beautiful, brave and heroic things, but going out and doing them." She said that "stirred by the magnificent utterances of President Hoover," American women could join hands with British women in looking forward with new hope and expectation to the eventual abolition of war.

Mr. Thomas excused himself from uttering "peaceful platitudes."

"Women," he said, "are not going to bring peace; headlines of war are not going to bring peace; disarmament of itself is not going to bring peace. The price of peace is a readjustment of political affairs. The root question is imperialism, the extension of stronger nations over weaker ones."

Resolutions were adopted which expressed the sentiment of the league that reductions of armament should begin with the abolition of the 62 battleships of the five naval powers; that members should initiate serious study of the Young proposal; that members should work to further the ratification of the pending Pan-American treaty of arbitration and that they urge the Senate minority to refrain from thwarting the entrance of the United States into the World Court by raising further technical difficulties.

INVIOLABILITY OF CHANNEL MAY BECOME ISSUE

Australian Delegate Has Arrived—Italy Reiterates Claim for Parity

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—James E. Fenton, the Australian delegate to the five-power naval conference has arrived in London. Mr. Fenton, in a statement made on his arrival, said: "The reduction of naval armaments and any other legitimate effort to insure the peace of the world would be welcomed by the people of Australia.

The press here carries the report of renewed claims put forward by Fascist organizations in Italy for naval parity, not only absolutely with France but also in theory with the "strongest naval power," on the ground of Italy's need for keeping open its outlet to the Atlantic.

The suggestion made in England that the naval conference should begin with a discussion of capital ships is favorably received in Tokyo, according to a dispatch in The Times. The Japanese delegates were given instructions, says the message, which in the view of the Tokyo Government should enable them to play a constructive part in the discussions.

The dispatch from Tokyo continues: "It is believed here that there is practical wisdom in taking up the first task on which an agreement seems easiest. At Geneva, Japan took a different view holding that the business of the conference was limited to auxiliaries. This objection does not apply to London as the invitation specifically referred to capital ships. Since Geneva there has also been an awakening to the economic problem of replacing ships costing £6,000,000. Reijiro Wakatsuki, the chief Japanese delegate to the London conference, is particularly conversant with this aspect of the question, for his most damaging criticism of the late Government's finance was of their failure to foresee the heavy expenditure involved in battleship replacement.

Russian Radioes 14,000 Miles to Byrd Polar Camp

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The world record long-distance radio connection was established when the Soviet radio operator, Krenkel, located at Franz Josef Land, entered into direct communication with Rear Admiral Byrd's radio station at Ross Sea.

This conversation between the far north and far south was carried on over a distance of 20,000 kilometers (nearly 14,000 miles).

The Americans described Antarctic weather conditions, told of the approach from New Zealand of the ship City of New York, which was supposed to remove members of the expedition, and asked about the search for Carl Ben Eielson and Earl Borland. The conversation ended with expressions of mutual greetings and good wishes.

The Soviet aviator Gromov, heading the second airplane rescue expedition on behalf of Eielson, met and talked with the head of the first expedition, Chukhnovsky, while his train stopped at Krasnoyarsk station. Gromov will fly almost due north from Khabarovsk to the region of the disappearance of the Americans, while Chukhnovsky, who plans to make a trial start today, will fly in a northeasterly direction, starting from Krasnoyarsk and flying through Yakutsk.

Two Soviet airplanes already at the Gulf of Providence will constitute a third search party and it is expected that all three aviation parties will begin intensive search in the course of the next two weeks.

REICH CABINET FAVORS ENTRY IN WORLD BANK

German Delegates Reject Obstructive Tactics of Reichsbank Head

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The German delegation issued a statement Jan. 14 to the effect that the German Government will take the necessary legislative steps to assure participation and collaboration of the Reichsbank in the capital and working of the Bank of International Settlements.

This means that the Berlin Cabinet has decided to override the obstructive tactics of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, by altering the constitution of the Reichsbank is necessary. Dr. Schacht has let it be known that he will withdraw his opposition and fall into line, so that the controversy concerning participation of the Reichsbank in the International Bank may be considered as settled.

The German delegation was not at all pleased at the attitude of Dr. Schacht for he did not tell Dr. Julius Curtius and Dr. Paul Moldenhauer that he had written a letter to Jackson E. Reynolds, American chairman of the organization committee of the International Bank, laying down certain terms for participation of the Reichsbank in the International Bank.

Reich Ministers Surprised

The German Ministers were greatly surprised when the substance of this letter was revealed to the organization committee at its meeting Jan. 13 at the request of Mr. Reynolds, who naturally considered it his first duty to deal with it.

The terms that Dr. Schacht demanded for participation of the Reichsbank in the capital shares of the International Bank were that it should be definitely stated by the creditor powers there were no sanctions within the framework of the Young plan, that the Young plan would not be altered in any way, that the question of the liquidation of German private property, especially in England, must be settled, and that he must consult the directorate of the Reichsbank before final decision could be made as to its participation.

When André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, was informed of what had occurred he went at once to Dr. Curtius, German Foreign Minister, and protested against the obstructive tactics of Dr. Schacht. Dr. Curtius was taken aback, but pointed out that there was a clause in the Young plan which had been drawn up in order to enable the American Federal Reserve Bank to participate unofficially in the international bank and that this clause would meet the difficulty, for other German banks could be invited to take up shares allotted to the Reichsbank by being selected for this purpose by the organization committee with the addition of German citizens.

Replies from bankers in other countries invited to take up shares were favorable and as only a small percentage of the total amount of capital has to be found in the first instance there will be no difficulty in providing the necessary capital for the bank.

Major Difficulties Removed

As to other points which were discussed by the delegates of the six inviting powers practically all difficulties would appear to have been removed, and the jurists are now engaged in putting the finishing touches on the draft of agreements which will figure in the final protocol.

The controversy about the date of payment has been settled by the

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CONGRESS GETS READY TO REVAMP DRY LAWS ON HOOVER PROPOSAL

In Senate, Entire Subject Goes to Judiciary Committee—Distributed Among Six in House—Action Is Expected

BILL DRAFTED TO SHIFT WORK OVER TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Supplementary Report of Law Enforcement Commission Points Way for Revising Police Powers and Court Procedure—Some Opposition Expected to Develop

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Floor leaders in both chambers moved promptly in getting under way the legislative processes necessary for the enactment into law at this session the far-reaching program of administrative and judicial law enforcement reform recommended to Congress by the Administration.

In both houses the recommendations of the President, the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, were immediately dispatched to committees. In the Senate all the proposals went to the Judiciary Committee. In the House the entire group was sent to each of six committees, Ways and Means, Judiciary, Immigration, Expenditures in Executive Departments, Department of Commerce and Interstate Commerce.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, indicated that he would convene his committee at an early date to consider steps to be taken with regard to the proposed reforms. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, another member of the committee, said that the committee would want to prepare its own bills and not wait for measures from the House.

Within a few hours after the matter had been laid before the House, William Williamson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, announced the drafting of a bill designed to carry out the President's proposal of transferring the prohibition bureau of the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. He declared that he would call for early hearings on his measure.

What House Bill Would Do

Mr. Williamson's bill would set up a bureau of prohibition in the Department of Justice, to be headed by a director of prohibition, receiving a salary of $9000 a year. It also authorizes an assistant director. Under the terms of the measure all attorneys, officers and employees of the existing prohibition bureau in the Treasury Department would be transferred to the Department of Justice, and all records of the agency would go to the new bureau in the Department of Justice.

There is abundance of evidence in both chambers that legislative action will be pressed on the dry law enforcement program. The fact that this is a congressional election year will operate powerfully to that end. In addition, the whole force and influence of the Administration, it is asserted, is being directed to prevent postponement and delay.

Directed although the proposals are, primarily to modernizing and enhancing prohibition enforcement, their institution is intended to improve general law enforcement as well, and to accelerate the whole federal judicial system generally. With these two primary objectives in view, and because of the uncertainty of the composition of the next Congress, the Administration is expected to put forth every effort to obtain congressional authorization of its program before the present session adjourns.

It is significant that the President sent no bills embodying his recommendations, but left this to be worked out by the committees in co-operation with the law enforcement commission, the Attorney-General and the Treasury Department. Each of these agencies is ready to assist in drawing up the required bills; the commission in fact made concrete suggestions along this line in the extended supplemental statement transmitted in connection with its formal report.

Democratic Drys Lukewarm

Congressional expression concerning the proposals was varied; Administration leaders were laudatory, wets disparaging and Democratic drys either critical or lukewarm. But judging from public and private remarks it was everywhere apparent that a determined effort on the part of the Administration to press enactment of its program appeared to be assured of success, for the reason that there is as yet no real opposition against it as such.

This does not mean that certain groups, Democratic drys and wets of both parties will not attempt to wreck the plan by indirect measures. In fact the Administration has already taken some steps in the Senate to meet such opposition; the Senate Appropriations Committee of which Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, is chairman, adopting a rule at its first meeting since its reorganization restricting all floor amendments to its bills to those accepted by the committee.

By this means the committee hopes to prevent a repetition of such politically inspired maneuvers as featured the considerations of its bills last session when certain Southern Democratic drys who had supported the wet Democratic presidential candidate attempted to restore their dry standing and re-election chances by offering from the floor amendments proposing large increases for prohibition enforcement far above what could profitably be used.

That there will be considerable under-cover "potshotting" at the pro-

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Movie Control Aids Sofia Plan to Curb Reform

Move for More Moderate Progress Gains Strength in Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA — The Bulgarian Parliament has just passed a law providing for the strict control of moving pictures, most of the opposition voting for the bill.

Most leaders here feel that Bulgaria should not try to adopt modern ways too rapidly. Until half a century ago the whole nation was backward, being governed by the Turks and dominated by rigid traditions. The parents were absolute masters and carefully guarded their children, directing their thoughts toward work, sobriety, dignity, modesty and reserve, and away from gayety, distractions and pleasure.

Many cultural and religious leaders feel that this sudden plunge into modernism was largely responsible for the rapid spread, a few years ago, of anarchism, Communism and radicalism which have proven very harmful for Bulgaria. So there is a strong tendency toward a return to old standards and traditions.

Controlled movies, school uniforms for teachers and pupils, strictly controlled school societies, the exclusion of youth from most places of amusement, native dramas in the theaters, a revival of native styles and embroideries, an active study of old historical sources, a predominance of native subjects in the work of the best artists, the swing of the youth away from insurgent societies into patriotic organizations, all tend toward a revival of stern Bulgarian traditions. They are a shield against the attacks of modernism. The new movie law is a part of the some movement. From now on the movie stars from the west will have to submit to an inspection. What is good enough for New York may not be good enough for Sofia. Bulgaria is convinced that she will advance more rapidly if she keeps a good many brakes on.

Explorer of Lost Sahara Cities Finds Others on Floor of Ocean

Submarine archæology—carried on by treading in a diving suit streets of Phœnician cities submerged beneath the blue waters of the Mediterranean by the settling of whole coast lines, and recovering untold treasures of antiquity incrusted with the sea growth of more than 2000 years—this is the field of exploration to which Count Byron Khun De Prorok, discoverer of the lost cities of the Sahara, is turning his attention.

Art objects of highly developed civilization have already been brought from the depths of the Mediterranean, over whose waters Prince Henry the Navigator and countless explorers of a bygone age, sailed in their wind-blown barks without dreaming of the wealth beneath their keels, as they turned their prows through the Straits of Gibralter in search of the Seven Cities of Cibola.

Flying over the strait between the Isle of Djerba, home of the Lotus Eaters of Homer, and the coast of northern Africa at a point 300 miles southeast of ancient Carthage, Count De Prorok and his fellow archæologists, using an airplane equipped with special instruments for underwater observation, discovered the walls of a city looming up from the floor of the Mediterranean. Upon investigation with diving equipment, they found that the city contained extensive evidences of a highly developed civilization, submerged and unknown until the airplane opened new means of exploration.

Organize Research Society

In order systematically to explore the new field of archæological research opened by this discovery, which may be further extended by perfecting instruments for looking beneath the surface of the sea from airplanes, Count De Prorok is organizing in the United States a "Society for Deep-Sea Archæological Researches," to have headquarters at New York and Monte Carlo.

He expects to be riding at anchor over the submerged city in the early spring, equipped with a submarine, apparatus for deep-sea moving pictures, airplanes and up-to-the-minute archæological equipment for the preservation of the treasures found.

Count De Prorok views submarine archæology as having unlimited possibilities. The submarine ruins of the ancient seaport of Naples, known to

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Is America Responsible for "Paris Fashions" - ? -

Are French designers actually the source of such extremes as trailing skirts on street frocks, or pinched waists and billows of ruffles?

The Monitor's fashion correspondent in Paris tells some first-hand observations on the Fashion Page

Tomorrow

Peace Efforts Unite Orient and Occident

Among the Attendants at the Annual Conference of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War at Washington Are (From Left to Right)—Miss Kathleen D. Courtney of England, Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett of Japan, Frau Dorothea von Velsen of Germany, and Madame Marie-Louise Puech of France.

TRAFFIC CODE FOR PEDESTRIAN THOUGHT VITAL

Rules Committee Hears Plea for Study of Entire Highway Problem

Hearing on the resolution of Arthur W. Hollis, Senator from Newton, for a special commission to be appointed to study the entire problem of highway and traffic safety, was given today before the joint Rules Committee.

Regulation of pedestrian traffic, according to Mr. Hollis, was of chief importance. He said it was the outstanding subject that the General Court would have to face this year as to the constantly increasing hazards caused by the adoption of new regulations of automobile traffic. He cited the through-way ruling as an added hazard to the pedestrian, only to be conbated by education of the public as to what it involves.

The Rules Committee also listened to the arguments of James J. Twohig, Representative from Boston, favoring a consolidation of towns and cities within a 10-mile radius of the State House into a Greater Boston, as recommended by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, in his inaugural address.

Mr. Twohig, however, opposed Mayor Curley's suggestion that a conference of leading business men be called for the purpose of studying the situation, advising that the Legislature should make its own survey.

"The whole trend of recent years," Mr. Twohig said, "has been toward consolidation, because of the greater need for co-operation in transportation, and in water, sewerage and park systems." Consolidation, he said, would result in better government and lower taxes.

NEW BRIDGE ACROSS SAUGUS RIVER URGED

Construction of a new bridge over the Saugus River between Point of Pines and Lynn on the Revere Beach and Lynn Parkway, was urged by speakers before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs. Recommendations included construction of a new concrete bridge, with a 50-foot draw, 50-foot roadway and two sidewalks at a cost of approximately $1,500,000.

A survey of the present structure disclosed that it would not last long, according to Davis B. Keniston, chairman of the commission, but could be used until the new one is finished. Costs would be divided evenly between the highway fund and the communities of the Metropolitan District. The new bridge would be a necessity with the completion of the proposed East Boston traffic tunnel, he added.

City Council Votes to Finish Strandway

The order of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, requesting appropriation of $750,000 for completion of the South Boston Strandway has been passed by the City Council. Further approval was given to replacing the L Street bathhouse with a modern fireproof structure. The Mayor's proposals for loans of $1,000,000 for sewerage construction; $200,000 for two new branch libraries, and $300,000 for a new city printing plant were referred to the Finance Committee.

Other orders introduced by the councilmen were for an appropriation of $150,000 to repave Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown; suspension of Civil Service rules in order that cities and towns, as well as the State might employ laborers and skilled workmen without making appointments from the Civil Service list; transfer of the municipal bureau from Haymarket Square nearer the City Hall, and appropriation of $5000 for the employment of a real estate expert by the council.

Prior to the meeting, Mayor Curley conferred with 40 representatives of various trades to obtain co-operation in the 1930 building program. He asked that every precaution be made to maintain industrial peace in order that the building program might progress harmoniously and unemployment be alleviated.

EARLY CLEANING URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Spring cleaning time will come early here, if the Chamber of Commerce has its way. A campaign has been launched to have householders attack this annual problem ahead of time. The objective is to afford employment for many who are now at liberty.

NATION'S DRY LAW PRAISED BY LADY CLARE

English Peeress Points Out Benefits—Says Britain Still Intemperate

Citing the absence of glaring roadside billboards advertising intoxicating liquors, the freedom of periodicals from full page advertisements of whisky, and improved social conditions, observed on every hand, Lady Clare Annesley, English philanthropic worker, who is visiting here, praised prohibition in the United States.

Lady Clare challenged the statement of Mrs. Pauline Norton Sabin, president of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, that England had achieved a workable plan, making for true temperance.

"England is spending £25,000,000 a year on drink," Lady Clare said, "or, as Sir Arthur Newsholme has vividly said, England spends every week, nearly as much on alcoholic drinks as is spent in a year on the chief branches of public health work. It is estimated that the yearly consumption of milk is about 700,000,000 gallons, while that of beer alone is 943,000,000.

"England is yet far from finding the solution of the drink problem. One hopes most sincerely that, to quote Lady Astor's happy phrase, 'Prohibition will be America's contribution to history.'"

Mrs. Sabin's statement that England is achieving true temperance, is said by Lady Clare to rest upon a misinterpretation of the facts. "It is true that drink consumption has declined since the war," she said. "The reasons usually given for this are general hard times, rising temperance sentiment, shorter hours for the sale of liquor, and large decreases in the number of the public houses through withdrawal of licenses."

Lady Clare stated that she is so convinced of the soudness of prohibition as adopted by the United States, that she would go to any length to support and strengthen the law. "One does not talk in England about being 'dry,'" she said. "The whole temperance movement is so backward in England, that there is no question even of bringing prohibition in as a party measure, but there is a very strong movement for local option." The British Independent Labor Party, in which Lady Clare has been active for some time, has stood for local option for 25 years.

Farm Students Profit From Home Projects

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHELBURNE FALLS, Mass.—Students in the agricultural department at Arms Academy piled up a profit in 1929 while they learned. The 31 students taking the agricultural course realized from their projects—fruit, sheep, calves, pullets and chick raising—a profit totaling $6133, besides this they earned $7792.60 for farm work.

The school system is strictly vocational. The method of instruction is based on the home project. The boys carry on at home, active enterprises about which they are studying in school. Sometimes, when a boy is not able to maintain a project by himself he takes charge of the operations on material owned by his father or employer. This is called a supervised project. In both cases strict accounts are kept of all operations undertaken by the student.

Until three years ago poultry was not kept in large numbers in this community. Last year the boys raised 5630 chicks at a profit, in seven months after purchase of $3348.

Power Interests Urge Compromise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Another step toward a definite, comprehensive compromise between Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Republican majority in the Legislature and large private hydroelectric interests has been made in a letter which Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, the Morgan superpower group, has just sent to the Governor.

Mr. Carlisle urged that the controversial question of hydroelectric development—whether it shall be developed by the State or by private capital—shall be brought out into the open and a "free and frank" discussion of it take place. He declared unequivocally that the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation wanted to see the question freed from politics, and that his corporation was prepared to co-operate with the best plans for the utilization of power.

In high political quarters here Mr. Carlisle's letter was interpreted as a sincere effort to break the deadlock between the Governor and the Republican majority and private corporate interests.

B. & M. Publicity Campaign Opened

Opening a "Get More Business in 1930 Campaign," more than 200 employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad discussed plans for further acquainting New England with the improved facilities of the line, at a meeting last night.

With an expenditure of $100,000,000 for expansion and improvement since 1923, the road has developed its property so that much more business could be handled without taxing its capacity or efficiency, speakers pointed out.

For the purposes of the campaign, the system has been divided into 27 districts. A committee of employees will lead the drive in each district. All employees were urged to aid actively in both securing a proper understanding of the customers' problems and in obtaining more business through this understanding.

SCHOOL RECEIVES $75,000

NEW YORK (AP)—St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., receives two bequests totaling $75,000 and St. John's Episcopal Church Delhi, N. Y., $5000 from the estate of Mrs. Bessie T. Sheldon, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed today. The bulk of the estate, valued at $367,216 is left to charities.

SCOUT EXECUTIVE CHANGES

ALTOONA, Pa. (AP)—Gordon A. Blair, executive of the Blair-Bedford Boy Scout Council for the past two years, has announced his resignation in order to accept the position of executive of the Southern Worcester County Council, Worcester, Mass. He will take over his new duties Feb. 1.

CONGRESS WET GROUP CLAIMED NOISY BUT FEW

Ketcham Says House and Senate Now Have More Drys

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The wet group in Congress is a vociferous but diminishing one, and becomes more noisy as it becomes smaller, John C. Ketcham, Representative in Congress from Michigan, told audiences in this city. The allegation that individual members of Congress "vote dry and drink wet" is an exaggerated one, Mr. Ketcham said, since comparatively few members indulge in habits contrary to their votes.

In the 10 years since the adoption of national prohibition, Mr. Ketcham said, each new Congress has had more drys and fewer wets, both in the Senate and in the House. "While the wets claim 128 sympathizers in the United States House of Representatives," he said, "I can count only 79 who would vote for any measure repealing or weakening prohibition, and one of their leaders in the House recently said that he realized that 80 was their highwater mark at the present time on any roll call."

Mr. Ketcham stated that the 79 members who would vote for repealing or weakening the law come from a few wet city centers. Speaking of the neighboring State of Massachusetts, he said, "This State is called wet, yet there are but three wet Representatives from that State. New Jersey is called as wet as the Atlantic Ocean, yet it has only four wet representatives."

Continued aggressive support of prohibition for 10 years, following President Hoover's lead, Mr. Ketcham said, would silence the talk for repeal, but that "if we sit down and rest in fancied security now, 10 years may see repeal accomplished while the people sleep."

The Rev. Vaughan Dabney, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, called for active support of prohibition in an address before the Union Ministers session of the sixth annual Rhode Island citizenship convention, meeting in Providence.

"The tenth anniversary of the Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "finds a clever, concerted, well planned and highly financed drive to repeal that article in order that those interested may recapture for the liquor ring, the $5,000,000,000 which the licensed beverage liquor traffic would amount to at the old rate of consumption and normally increased prices, according to Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, of the school of business, Columbia University.

"This is no time for halfway measures. The only way out is the way through. This is the most tremendous attack that has ever been made upon any part of the Constitution. The forces of law and order, good citizenship, sound business and pure religion are determined to protect and save this $5,000,000,000 for the workers and savers of the masses of the people.

"Imagine traffic conditions if our 26,000,000 automobile drivers consumed annually $5,000,000,000 worth of intoxicating liquor. Public safety on the highways demands that we keep prohibition.

"Don't be led astray by propaganda that this law cannot be enforced. If Congress backs up President Hoover things are going to happen. Even with lax enforcement conditions are vastly better than in the old days."

$2,000,000 Project for Maine Waterfront

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—A $2,000,000 waterfront project of the Maine Central Railroad and the Portland Terminal Company, to include construction of coal pockets, huge warehouse facilities, and building of 2900 feet of wharves has been started here. The work will extend from Pier No. 1, destroyed by a spectacular fire last September, and along the waterfront for three-quarters of a mile.

Plans also call for dredging operations to permit docking of the largest steamships in foreign and domestic trade; erection of coal-discharging towers with a capacity of 1200 tons an hour, and the construction of a steel warehouse with a storage capacity of 18,000 tons of baled pulp and provided with modern equipment for the handling of general cargoes.

ACCOUNTANTS TO HEAR OF GROUP WAGE PLAN

E. Karl Wennerlund, director of the works manager's committee of the factory production engineering section of the General Motors Corporation, will be the principal speaker at Wednesday's meeting of the Boston chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, at the Engineers Club.

Mr. Wennerlund has been with the General Motors Corporation since 1911. His talk will describe the group plan of wage incentive as adapted to the factories of General Motors Corporation. Since 1918, when this development was started under the supervision of Mr. Wennerlund, the group plan of wage incentive has been extended generally throughout General Motors factory activities.

Boston University Dean Condemns College Girls' 'Atrocious English'

Series of Intermittent Tests Inaugurated Which All Seniors Must Pass Satisfactorily Before Graduation From Women's College

The "atrocious English" used by many students in the average American college will no longer permit a girl to be graduated from Boston University's college of practical arts and letters. In the words of the dean, T. Lawrence Davis, "Each girl must be able to write good English, which will be gramatically correct, properly punctuated and clearly expressed." A series of tests, the first of which has just been given, will serve as a medium of measure.

In making the announcement that all seniors must pass certain tests in English before they will be graduated from the Boston University woman's college, the dean declared that this step has been taken following a comprehensive survey of the needs of English in the business field. The plan for a systematic check-up of each student's ability to use good English has been prepared by Prof. George R. Coffman, head of the department of English, and the dean. "For some time," the dean said, in explaining the new move, "it has been apparent that the girl who is trained thoroughly for business should have the ability to write well. She should understand the proper use of punctuation. Her spelling should be accurate. She ought to recognize the rarest as well as the most common grammatical errors. With the purpose of radically improving this phase of our preparation, we have adopted at the college of practical arts and letters a somewhat unusual series of tests. These tests will be given regularly several times a year, and each girl will repeat it until she passes it satisfactorily.

Mr. Davis has announced that the Writers' Club of the college has received a gift from Mrs. Larz Anderson of Brookline, which will enable it, in the near future, to publish a volume of student writings. She has declared herself in deep sympathy with what Mr. Davis is endeavoring to accomplish in conection with his English instruction.

A student group, headed by Pearl Nanscawen of Needham, will edit the book under the general direction of Dr. Austin Warren.

Prohibitionists Hear Doran in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—"Everything will improve when our courts and criminal procedure are brought up to date and put into the spirit of 1930, instead of the spirit of 1776," James M. Doran, United States Prohibition Commissioner, told 800 Rhode Island prohibitionists gathered in the First Universalist Church here last night to celebrate the tenth anniversary of prohibition.

"The government is not worthy to exist that won't support its officers in the discharge of their sworn duty," Commissioner Doran said. "The government is not worthy to exist that won't arm its officers when they go out to catch dangerous criminals. It's your government—the best one you have, and if you don't like it you ought to leave and go to Canada. Keep a good spirit and don't be distracted by trifles. Don't think we are in any danger at all."

MANSFIELD TAVERN SOLD

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The widely known Mansfield Tavern at Mansfield, Mass., originally called the Lowney Tavern, has been purchased by Newton L. Smith of East Greenwich from William H. Bannon, Mansfield textile man. Mr. Smith, proprietor of an inn at East Greenwich, will continue operations.

Ottawa Senators at Garden Tonight

Tonight's game between the Boston Bruins and Ottawa Senators at the Boston Garden should tell whether the Boston team is due for a let-down or not, after establishing a National Hockey League record of 14 straight victories. The team's efforts now will be confined to the winning of the league championship and defense of the Stanley Cup.

Worthy opponents are available for this game in the Ottawa club, for the latter is recovering somewhat from a reversal of form, and is striving to regain lost prestige in the Canadian division standing. In their contest Saturday, the Senators defeated Canadiens, 2 to 1, in overtime.

The game between the Bruins and Ottawa played here last December was probably the best game ever played between the two on Boston ice, despite the score having been rather one-sided in favor of the Bruins. The Senators are bringing much the same line-up and seem about due to furnish the locals with as much opposition as on the previous occasion.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture in series by Arthur Norman Holcombe, Ph.D., on "The Spirit of the Chinese Revolution," auspices Lowell Institute, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Thirteenth annual convention, Eastern Soda Water Bottlers' Association and the Rhode Island and New Hampshire-Vermont Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, banquet, address by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, on "Bring Your 6000 Convention Delegates to Boston in 1931," Elks Hotel, 6:30.

Ford Hall Forum Fellowship for Understanding, Syllabus on "Questioning Our Racial Prejudices," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, No Yong Park, and William Pickens, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 8.

Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Family Welfare Society of Boston, dinner, talks by Mrs. John M. Glenn, president of the Society, Bishop Lawrence, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and John F. Moors, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Meeting, Boston Credit Men's Association, talks by Dr. Stephen J. Miller, executive manager, eastern division, National Credit Men's Association, on "Credit Granting in 1930," E. Paul Phillips, manager eastern division, National Credit Men's Association, on "Recent Credit Developments in the Eastern Division," and Charles Edgar Buck, literary counselor for Lever Brothers, Cambridge, on "Twelve B's in a Beehive," concert by Boston Credit Men's Glee Club, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 6.

Hotel Statler: Boston Shoe Style Show, through Thursday; dinner, Boston Association of Plumbers, Parlor C, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza: Dinner, New England Railroad Club, Swiss Room, 6:30; meeting, Wilfred Academy, State Suite, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association, meeting, Fleur-de-Lis Club (Episcopal) Parish House, 7:45; presentation of "The Hut," by the Brotherhood (Congregational), Assembly Hall, 8.

Music

Emanuel Church—Concert, the Bach Cantata Club, Wallace Woodworth, conductor, 8:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"Mademoiselle Modiste," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Pygmalion," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Illustrated lecture in series to celebrate the tercentenary year of Massachusetts Bay Colony, on "Old English Gardens," by Mrs. John Carroll Perkins of Boston, auspices New England Historic Genealogical Society, Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, 3.

Last day, thirteenth annual convention, Eastern Soda Water Bottlers' Association and the Rhode Island and New Hampshire-Vermont Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, board meeting, and general session, all day.

Museum of Fine Arts: Recital of East Indian Songs by Ratan Devi, Lecture Hall, 3.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, Women's Union (Baptist), Ladies' Parlor, 2; Women's Guild (Episcopal), talk by Miss Marjory C. Warren of the Travellers' Aid Association, Parish House, 2:30.

Lecture on "Interior Decoration," Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue, 11.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Luncheon and entertainment, Clubhouse, 12:30.

Copley-Plaza: Meeting, New England Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association, ballroom and foyer, all day; Bon Voyage luncheon to Mrs. Nichols, State Suite, 1; meeting and luncheon, Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, 10 and 1.

Hotel Statler: Last day, Boston Shoe Style Show, all day; luncheon, N. Y. Gypsum Co., Parlor B, 1.

Meeting, New England Women's Press Association, Food Craft Shop, 234 Boylston Street, 5.

Rotary Club of Boston: Members' day luncheon, talks by Peter Alexander, sales manager, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, William Meacham, superintendent, Farm and Trades School, and Sydney Rabinovitz, treasurer and general manager, Economy Grocery Stores, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated school lecture on "Winter Tree Enemies," by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 11 and 2:30; lecture on "The Romance of Coal," by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall of Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 1:30.

Music

Museum of Fine Arts—Concert of Hindu pieces, Ratan Devi, soloist, 3:00.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: International exhibition of contemporary glass and rugs; prints and drawings by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c, Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer; exhibitions of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Members' exhibition of the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 15.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Modern Japanese and English textiles and ceramics. Through Jan. 25.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Helen Von der Weyden. Etchings by Heintzelman. Through Jan. 18.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by H. Gordon Warlow. Paintings of famous interiors by W. B. E. Ranken. Through Jan. 18.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Jewelry by Frank Gardner Hale. Through Jan. 15. Interior decorations, including occasional pieces of furniture, wall hangings, prints, screens, pottery, etc. Through Jan. 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Carl W. Rawson. Also work of Dorothy Loeb, Albert Gold, A. Leslie Gill and William H. Littlefield. Murals and paintings by Gino E. Conti. Through Jan. 17.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Goodman Studios, 607 Boylston Street—Prints by Hans Kleiber. Through Jan. 18.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel; Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea, by Galen J. Perrett. Through Jan. 25.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee. Through Jan. 25.

Exeter Galleries, 179 Newbury Street—Fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth century works of art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Free docentry service. Open week-days 9 to 5, and Sundays 1:30 to 5. Animals, birds, including foreign birds not to be seen elsewhere in Boston; sea life, rocks and minerals. Cases telling the stories of people of India, China, Egypt, Early America, the Pacific Islands, the Philippines, North American Indians, etc. Hawaiian exhibit. Winter birds of Massachusetts.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon or night; fresh to strong east shifting to south winds and to westerly Wednesday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 42.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon or night; increasing east, shifting to southeast and south winds, probably becoming strong and shifting to westerly winds.

Northern New England: Rain tonight and Wednesday, probably changing to snow flurries Wednesday in Vermont; warmer tonight and in eastern Massachusetts Wednesday; colder Wednesday afternoon in New Hampshire and Vermont; increasing east, shifting to southeast and south winds, becoming fresh, possibly strong.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	34	Memphis	56
Atlantic City	44	Montreal	14
Boston	41	Nantucket	40
Buffalo	44	New Orleans	66
Calgary	-4	New York	42
Charleston	66	Philadelphia	44
Chicago	34	Pittsburgh	54
Denver	2	Portland, Me.	32
Des Moines	12	Portland, Ore.	22
Eastport	22	San Francisco	44
Galveston	62	St. Louis	38
Hatteras	66	St. Paul	16
Helena	-2	Seattle	26
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	65
Kansas City	12	Washington	46
Los Angeles	46		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:02 p. m.,
Wednesday, 11:16 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.2 feet, 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs program.
5:45 WEEI Dinner Music.
6:20 Globe Sidelights.
6:30 WEEI Dinner Music.
6:45 "Cap'n Bailey and the Widder Dyer"; news.
7:00 Big Brother Club; Radio Rascals
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Benjamin Franklin"
8:00 The "El" Service Hour: "El" Employees and the Public," Edward L. Dana, general manager; John Herrick, baritone; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Russian Ensemble: vocalist; balalaika orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Hour: James Stanley basso; concert orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
9:30 NBC, "Songs of the Season"; women's octet; Robert Simmons, tenor soloist; string ensemble.
10:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos' Orchestra, Harry Reser, banjo soloist and director.
10:30 NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum Hour: Ken Murray, comedian; Foster, Fagan and Cox, singing trio; Helen and Nelson Charleston, brother and sister; &c. Buck and Bubbles, Negro comedians; Fleurette Jeoffrie, soprano; Charles Bennington's Harmonica Band; Peter Higgins, tenor; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

6:00 p. m.—Weather; agriculture; markets.
6:15 Musicale Interlude: Herbert.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners' Orchestra, direction of Harold Sanford.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Chimes; the Jesters.
7:30 New England Gas Hour: soloists; orchestra.
8:00 Waldorf's "Bing Family" sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Around the World With Libby—Scotland": Donald Pirnie, baritone; orchestra, direction of Josef Pasternack.
9:00 NBC, Johnson Musical Melodrama: dance orchestra; string orchestra.
9:30 Sketch and music.
10:00 NBC, Williams Oilomatics: Fred Waldner, tenor; novelty orchestra, direction of Josef Koestner.
10:30 La Petite Ensemble.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperature; Sport Digest.
11:08 News; Statler Orchestra

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang; talks; dance music.
5:45 Coal Budgeteers: dance program.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Old King Koal and his Merry Miners; dance program.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 The Commanders; vocal.
6:50 Spread Red Eagle Program; orchestra.
7:05 Thompson Brothers Melodists; concert orchestra.
7:30 Soloist and organ.
7:30 "Italian Classics": Italian band.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:00 CBS, Paul Whiteman Hour.
10:00 CBS, Graybar sketch: "Mr. and Mrs."
10:30 Boston Traveler Program from Metropolitan Theater; stage show; organ; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Publix "Radio-vue," direction of Louis Witten; Paul Ash's Publix Band; "Bob" West, organist; Elsie Thompson, "Singing Organist"; stage show with Harry Richman; Johnny Perkins, comedian; Paul Small, tenor.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries," organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Recordings.
5:30—Twilight Half Hour.
6:00 Ade Rock, tenor.
6:15—Phil Saltman presentation.
6:44—Time; Fishermen's Broadcast.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Jolly Bill and Jane.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, "Manhatters."
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:08 p. m.—Luncheon Threesome.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Statler organ.
4:30 p. m.—The Music Lovers.

WNAC

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
11:00 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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EGYPT'S TRADE FINDS RELIEF IN KING'S VIEWS

Satisfied by Tariff Rates and Attitude on Supervision of Chambers of Commerce

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—After conversations in numerous business and political quarters in British and American communities, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor finds a general feeling of relief here over the speech from the throne delivered Jan. 11 at the opening of the Egyptian Parliament, which had been dissolved 18 months ago during Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha's dictatorship.

There had been certain fears about what the Premier, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, would say, since during the period of the dictatorship, he had made a number of rather inflammatory speeches against the British.

The long string of promised reforms which the speech contained would take many generations to carry out. They follow much the same program promised and started by the former dictator.

It is interesting to recall that Nahas last year jeered Mahmoud, saying that the reforms were put forward as a blind to keep the country's attention away from fighting for independence. The Wafd made no public statement of their opinion of the proposed Anglo-Egyptian treaty until Naha's friendly and encouraging comments.

It is understood that after parliamentary debate Nahas will propose going to London to discuss the treaty, though no overtures have yet been made to the British Government.

Reference in the speech to regulation of chambers of commerce, it is believed, only means Egyptian chambers and indicates no intention to try to interfere with foreign chambers, although there is certainly a desire for greater co-operation between Egyptian and foreign chambers.

How it is intended to strengthen the constitution so as not to allow any more dictatorships is as yet unknown, the speech from the throne only making vague references.

Commercial communities now profess themselves glad the new customs tariff due to be promulgated Feb. 17 will be executed on the day appointed instead of being delayed as originally demanded by foreign communities themselves, the reason for the change of view is that the tariff is realized to be moderate.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For the first time on record the Nationalist majority in the Egyptian Parliament has listened with approval to a speech from the throne expressing friendly sentiment toward the British Government.

The fact that King Fuad referred in his speech to negotiations for a lasting settlement leaves the way open for an attempt to get further concessions over and above those obtained by Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, Dictator of Egypt, which Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, declared were the Labor Cabinet's "last word."

Moreover any agreement reached between the Governments will have to run the gantlet of discussion in the Egyptian Chamber prior to ratification. Meanwhile, however, changes in the attitude of the Wafdist or Nationalist Party, which has an overwhelming majority in both Parliament and the country, mark certainly a great step in advance.

The reference to Anglo-Egyptian relations in the King's speech was as follows: "One of the reasons for my satisfaction is that this session is a prelude to a new era of cordial understanding and mutual friendship between Britain and Egypt. The British Government has expressed a sincere desire to conclude a treaty of friendship between the two countries. Regarding this, British foreign ministers have made proposals to the Egyptian Government in the full spirit of friendship. My Government will be happy to submit these propositions to you and hopes to enter upon negotiations and arrive at a lasting honorable agreement. When the two countries are in agreement a draft treaty will be submitted for the approbation of Parliament and will then be executed with the same cordial feelings as accompanied its negotiations."

British Banks Move to Assist Industries

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Steps were announced today toward carrying into practical effect a revolutionary change in the relations between British banks and the staple industries outlined in Manchester by James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, and Minister for Dealing with Unemployment.

The Securities Management Trust, Limited, has been recently formed, which has Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England as chairman, and Frank Hodges, director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, is understood to have been nominated by the Government as one of the directors.

This trust has been registered with nominal capital only, but it is understood that the "Big Five" British banks are favorably considering proposals for following the lead given by the Bank of England in supporting it. Its object is to reconstruct the depressed British basic industries. This reconstruction is to cover both organization for production and commercial purposes, concentration of output where it is most economic, and the modernization of plant wherever a reduction in net costs can be attained by that means.

Explaining his proposals, Mr. Thomas said: "The financial assistance to which I referred is not limited to the Bank of England. While I had authority from the governor of the Bank of England to make my statement, it does not mean it is limited to that bank." Mr. Thomas added: "I am following up this question by convening a meeting of representative business men to see me early next week. I expect to speak about the subject in Parliament soon."

Costa Rican Favors League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Viriato Figueredo, Consul General for Costa Rica in Geneva, and recently returned to San José on vacation, is carrying on an active campaign through the local press and by addresses favoring the re-entry of his country into the League of Nations.

Costa Rica ceased to be a member on Jan. 1, 1927, but since that date has been invited on several occasions to rejoin. In July, 1928, the Government made inquiries as to how the League interpreted the Monroe Doctrine. The reply was stated to be "very satisfactory." However, in order to re-enter it was necessary for the President to secure the approval of Congress to pay the Costa Rican quota for the general budget, and thus far no such action has been taken.

NEW YORK OFFICE TO GIVE CUBAN NEWS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An organization to be known as the Cuba Society of America, to provide trade and tourist information about Cuba, has just been formed here with offices at East Forty-second Street, it was announced by William E. Walter, president of the Cuban-American Trust Company of Havana, who was appointed temporary chairman of the association.

The board of governors includes William H. Lindsay, F. Wallace Doying, Charles E. Enge, Felipe Taboada, Manuel Rendueles, James P. Burton and Werner Van H. Ezerman. Miss Flora L. Castillo was appointed secretary.

Czechoslovakian Is Described as Henry Ford of the Shoe Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The phenomenal growth of the shoe trade of Czechoslovakia both as regards home and foreign markets, is shown particularly in the development of the firm of T. & A. Bat'a.

Starting as a very small undertaking, the firm's factories at Zlin in Moravia are now said to be the largest producers of boots and shoes in the world. Bat'a, who has been well described as the Henry Ford of the shoe trade, after rationalizing his production to the greatest possible extent, concentrated in the post-war years on the organization of his own sales organizations, first throughout Czechoslovakia, and then in the world outside. So successful has he been in the whole of Europe, including England, and in the United States, that many states have been forced to introduce high tariffs on shoes in the interests of the home manufacturers.

This has happened particularly in Gemany, where the government has only recently sanctioned a further raising of custom duties on imported footwear. That similar action in the past has been successful is evidenced by the statistics recently published. Nevertheless this action seems only to have spurred on Thomas Bat'a to further enterprise. During the past few months he has been busy with plans for erecting his own workshops in Germany, and by the middle of 1930, the first of these will be working.

In Switzerland a new Thomas Bat'a company has also been registered with a capital of 1,000,000 Swiss francs and a network of Bat'a shops will appear in all the chief Swiss towns in the near future. It is also probable that this firm will soon have its own shops in France, England and America.

Like Ford, Bat'a caters for the masses. He has often declared that it is his intention to render service to mankind, especially in the form of cheaper shoes. Some time ago, his representative made an extended trip to the Near East, to Arabia, Persia, Irak, etc., and the opportunities for trade extension in this direction were soon appreciated.

DECISION FAVORS MARRIED TEACHERS

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Married women teachers are entitled to the same pay as men and should be graded for salaries only on their scholastic and teaching ability and experience, according to a decision just rendered by Dr. Charles H. Elliott, New Jersey Commissioner of Education, in the fight of Gloucester City, N. J., teachers against discrimination. They will receive the increases retroactive from Sept. 1, 1929.

The local board of education took the position that married women were not entitled to the same rates of pay as men, because they were not the heads of families, and refused to raise their salaries when advances in salaries were made recently. The teachers took their case to the state commissioner, declaring that failure to receive increases tended to restrain single women teachers from getting married, also that the discrimination was unjust and unfair.

BERKELEY TO SPEND $1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Berkeley will spend approximately $1,000,000 in civic improvements during the ensuing year, according to a report sent to Gov. C. C. Young for transmission to President Hoover in response to his appeal that construction work be promoted in the interests of national economic stability. Among the improvements planned are a new library and an airport landing field.

You Can Hear All About It Tonight!

Amos (Left) 'n' Andy Fixing Up the Next Radio Sketch.

How to Be Amos 'n' Andy Is Simple —One Thing Just Led to Another

Simple, Honest, Cheerful Folks Coping With Everyday Ups and Downs and Getting All the Fun That Comes—That, Plus Hard Work, and You Have It

There are some 120,000,000 people in the United States, and if you can believe what you hear around the streets, and in theaters, and in trains and in airplanes these days, to most of that 120,000,000 Amos 'n' Andy are to them what catnip is to cats. Amos 'n' Andy are in Boston, appearing several times a day before audiences at the Metropolitan Theater that seem en masse to have found the much advertised pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow.

Now it is very curious about Amos 'n' Andy, who in private are known respectively as Freeman F. Gosden and Charles J. Correll. After you have gone through all the reasons that might have produced the fact that there is nothing to match them on the radio now, nor ever has been, you come to the one about simplicity, and the universality of the things they go through nightly on the air; and you decide that their simplicity is their success, and that they have this vast following because they deal simply with the simple things that make up the round of life for most of us. And when they have added their ability to wink an eye at misfortune which they know to be transitory, and never to look backward, and always to look forward, and always to live just from day to day, and that on shoestring (as witness the affairs of the Fresh Air Taxi Cab Company Incorpulated) you have, largely, the formula which is Amos 'n' Andy.

Protean Facial Wash

You go hunting them through the cavernous underground aisles that lead at last to the theater dressing rooms, and when you have found them (resplendent in a facial wash the color of betel-nut juice and which, under certain light, seems blackface, and under other light, whiteface, so that they may make quick change), and Amos says "Haow're you?" with silken Virginia in his speech, and Andy rumbles at you an Illinois "Hello," you find the reason why they are two folks on the radio. It is because at heart they are simply folks, with the usual percentage of ups and downs, and an ability to laugh back at life if it laughs at them, and to match wits with it, and to extract from it a proper proportion of triumphs and fun.

It is no good asking them what the idea behind their sketches is, for they can tell you nothing more specific than that day by day they simply place two fundamentally cheerful men in the track of the things that may checker the days of any human being anywhere and any time.

Shirt-Button Problems

Amos is so simple, so magnificently honest, so generous. Andy is the domineering one. Carl Sandburg would put Andy in verse and would call him "Buster-in-the-Head." Andy would never do such a thing, really, but he likes to think he might and he always has one shoulder figuratively braced a little higher than the other in its relation to life. A flick of truculence is in his eye as he surveys the world. He is never solvent, modern inventions confuse him and his difficulties with romance by telephone might be yours or mine; his shirts, which he believes sadly the laundry irons with an iron before pounding defenseless buttons with the great hammer of a giant, might be your shirts or mine. And lest the hasty judgment be that that is a litt'e hard on well-meaning laundries, it must be remembered that in the end Andy wishes, notwithstanding and with many sighs, that he could afford always to send his shirts to the laundry, because, after all, the laundry knows best.

Amos 'n' Andy seem a little surprised at the Boston reception. Andy was born in Peoria, and Amos in Richmond, and both knew there were a lot of people in the world, but had little idea that so considerable a proportion of them would troupe into a theater to see them. They're busy, too, so you can't expect them to sit down leisurely and discuss the art of being Amos 'n' Andy, even if they considered it art, instead of something that just grew.

Strolling Into Fame

It is a splendid example of one thing leading to another. They worked in the same place, a while back, and they lived together in a rooming house in Chicago. And Andy played the piano a little, and Amos would go and buy a ukulele, and it was hard on Andy until Amos learned to play it, which was not straight off. And so they took to singing to their own instrumental music, and someone said, "Why don't you go on the air?" and they thought it was silly, but did, and there you have it.

They work hard; it is not always easy to be sure of having something fresh on hand that is of that humanness that makes people laugh, saying, "Why, that's what happened to me," or "Exactly the kind of a party I got into that night at Smith's."

One cannot pass on to you much in the way of quotation from Amos 'n' Andy. After all, they had come to the theater at 9:15 in the morning, and now it was 9 at night and they had neither left the theater nor had anything to eat, and tomorrow's radio sketch was only half done, and there was still another performance to be gone through. You know, the announcer, the excited hush, and then "Amos 'n' Andy, there they are."

Small Isolated War Unlikely, Says Murray

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prof. Gilbert Murray prophesied that in the future it would be impossible to carry on a small isolated war which would not develop into a major conflict. He was speaking on the "Progressive Elimination of War" at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood, London, where a special service was held to mark the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations.

"Those of us," he said, "who went through the period of the World War have all kinds of private feelings of horror against it. One feels that future generations must not be asked to go through that experience again, but from a political point of view it is a much simpler issue. It is that war has become intolerable to civilization. The whole fabric of civilization has become too delicate to endure that kind of shock. The instruments of destruction have become too terrific for society to tolerate their being let loose again. I do not believe that wars in the past came because people were more wicked than they are now.

"I think the real reason why nations tried to settle their disputes by force was that there was no other means of settling them. There was law and order inside each country, but between the countries there was a gap of anarchy with no means of settling disputes. The League of Nations has done away with that international anarchy."

FRENCH PARLIAMENT AGAIN ASSEMBLES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The social insurance law is the most important subject before the Senate as Parliament reassembles in regular session after a fortnight of recess. This law is due to come into effect on Feb. 5, but there is much discontent with some of its provisions and vigorous attempts will doubtles be made to alter it.

The Chamber will proceed to examine the budgets of the departments of the Post Office, the Colonials, the Merchant Marine, and the Air.

The re-election of Fernand Buisson as president of the Chamber and Paul Doumer as president of the Senate is here considered certain.

M. Tardieu has returned from The Hague for only 18 hours in Paris to attend the opening of Parliament and hold a Cabinet meeting, returning immediately to The Hague.

MANY COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Numerous arrests of Communists have followed demonstrations here and in Jassy.

Craciun, known as a Communist leader, attempted to hold a meeting in Bucharest which had been forbidden by the police. Eighty persons are still held in custody.

FRANCO-BRITISH PLAN JOINT AIR MAIL SERVICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Plans are being discussed for carrying the air mail between France and Indo-China over combined French and British airways. The routes by the French planes are Paris to Bagdad, the English, Bagdad to Calcutta, and the French Calcutta to Saigon.

The mail now comes to France from Indo-China over combined French and Dutch airlines. The latest mail to arrive in Paris came by the French planes from Saigon and Bankok, the Dutch, Bankok to Bagdad, and the French Bagdad to Beirut, the French hydroplane from Beirut to Marseilles and the French plane from Marseilles to Paris. The time in transit was 10 days, saving two weeks over the ordinary route.

London Mass Meeting Protests Soviet Acts

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Willoughby Dickinson, ex-president of the International Union of the League of Nations Societies presided at a mass meeting here to protest against the continued persecution of religionists in Soviet Russia. The speakers included Prebendary Gough, the Rev. Pascoe Goard, Mrs. Alison Nairn and Sir Arthur Yapp. There was some Communist interruption but a resolution calling upon all Christians and lovers of liberty "to pray and work for religious freedom in Russia was ultimately passed, 14 hands only being raised against it in a gathering of 2000.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—An antireligious museum is to be established in the cathedral of St. Isaacs at Leningrad. The removal of the bells from the cathedral will begin in the near future, and it is expected that they will yield 100 tons of copper and a considerable quantity of silver.

Parts of the bells covered valuable fresco work by Italian masters and this will be preserved.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SEEN IN 8-HOUR DAY

Hooper Appointment Opposed by Federation—Insurance Men Not Admitted

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Having decided upon immediate consideration of a plan for gradual reduction of working hours because of its relationship to the unemployment situation, members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor turned on Jan 14, to a discussion of injunction and convict labor legislation and the child labor problems.

William Green, president of the council, has declared that a universal eight-hour day would lessen the burden of men working 10 or more hours daily and would, at the same time, permit some of those who do not have positions to obtain employment by working the extra hours.

The council believes that solution of the unemployment problem could be obtained, at least partially, if an eight-hour day were made universal, and further improved through establishment of a five-day week, President William Green declared.

"We understand that many men now are working 10 or more hours a day in various lines of industry, some of which is night work," said President Green. "We do not feel that there is any necessity for any worker to be called on to work more than eight hours a day in any of the highly industrial establishments of the country.

"Even on the railroads, men are working more than eight hours even though the eight-hour day is the basis of pay. That seriously affects the number of men at work—it reduces the number of men in employment."

President Green said the members decided to oppose the appointment of Ben W. Hooper, former member of the Railway Labor Board, to the Interstate Commerce Commission on the grounds that when he was on the labor board, he "was not friendly to labor." Hooper is a former Governor of Tennessee.

Among other actions taken by the council was the refusal of an application for membership into the labor federation by various groups of insurance agents, on the ground that "the situation at present is too complicated."

Scottish Society Marks 200th Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Led by Caledonian pipers and a group of members clad in the traditional kilts and plaids of old Scotland, the Saint Andrews Society marched to the site of the old Saint Andrews Hall here for the bicentennial observance of the founding of the society, opening a two-day program. It was the second annual celebration of the group to which Charleston has been host.

The program at the site of the hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1861, included addresses by prominent members of the society and was followed by a banquet at the South Carolina Society Hall. Here the members were addressed by M. Rutledge Rivers, president of the society, and Brig.-Gen. Campbell King. An interesting feature was the presentation of the "Haggis" to Mr. Rivers. After other speeches and the offering of silent toasts, the meeting was closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Special services at the Scotch Presbyterian Church on the next morning closed the convention program.

FIVE-DAY WEEK GAIN REPORTED FOR EMPLOYEES

Labor Bureau, Inc., Reviews Figures for 1929 Showing 1,000,000 So Employed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — The progress of labor during the past year reviewed in the current issue of Facts for Workers, a monthly review published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., reports that approximately 1,000,000 employees now have a five-day week, and that 893 increases in wage schedules were reported during 1929.

During the greater part of 1929, the review explains, wage levels were advancing, 893 increases having been reported for the 12 months. This compared with a total of 642 in 1923, 752 in 1927 and 873 in 1926. During 1929 wage increases averaged 74.5 a month, whereas the average was only 53.5 each month for 1928.

The greatest advances accrued to the building trades—23 gains a month. The printing trades were a close second with 20 gains and transportation workers, the only other group to show significant changes, averaged 16 gains. Unfortunately there is no way of knowing with any degree of accuracy how many workers are affected, but it is fair to assume that the number was considerable.

MEXICO GREETS AMBASSADORS

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Two new ambassadors presented their credentials Jan. 13. The Chilean Ambassador, Letellier, and the Guatemalan Ambassador, Arroyo, were received by President Portes Gil.

The Burlington *announces*

THE *NEW* Anniversary Fleet

THREE DE LUXE FLYERS

The *last word* in modern transportation

the new BLACKHAWK to ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS

(Now in Service)
Lv. CHICAGO.....6:30 P.M.
Ar. ST. PAUL.....7:00 A.M.
Ar. MINNEAPOLIS...7:35 A.M.

The famous Blackhawk, now in new splendor, leads the Burlington's fleet of six fine trains from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis. It is one of the world's great trains.

The unique mid-train salon car offers bedrooms, compartments and drawing rooms individually or *en suite*. And in the same car the comforts of a club lounge.

There is a full length lounge car on the rear with radio room, telephone, buffet, library, bridge tables. And a palatial ivory, blue and gold dining car.

In each berth is a real reading lamp, new easy-to-open ventilators, cushion-spring mattresses. Dressing rooms are spacious.

the AK-SAR-BEN to OMAHA LINCOLN

(Now in Service)
Lv. CHICAGO.....6:15 P.M.
Ar. OMAHA.....7:30 A.M.
Ar. LINCOLN.....9:05 A.M.

A new flyer to Omaha and Lincoln . . . the Ak-Sar-Ben!

Its name symbolizes the high tradition of Nebraska embodied in the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, famed civic organization. It offers new luxury, convenient schedule.

The Ak-Sar-Ben runs on roller bearings—smooth, easy starting. Newest type matched Pullmans.

It carries an all-lounge car and the new mid-train salon bed-room car.

In the beautiful green and crystal diner are served famous "Burlington dinners," club breakfasts.

Also the Fast Mail

Additional fast service. Leave Chicago 10:30 P. M., arrive Omaha 10:55 A. M., Lincoln 12:30 P. M.

the ARISTOCRAT to OMAHA DENVER

(Now in Service)
Lv. CHICAGO.....10:30 A.M.
Ar. OMAHA.....11:30 P.M.
Ar. DENVER..... 1:10 P.M.

A patrician among trains . . . a new conception in travel luxury.

Its matched Pullmans, beautifully ornamented and modishly appointed, offer the quiet elegance of the town club and the fireside comfort of home. Cushion-spring mattresses, reading lamps in each berth, rubber-cushioned windows, extension seats.

The full-length lounge car has radio, buffet, solarium, card room, library, telephone, easy chairs and inviting divans.

New coaches introducing the modern form-fitting chairs which are not only adjustable to reclining positions, but also swing around to face the windows.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad,
F. E. Williamson, President; A. Cotsworth, Jr., Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago

BURLINGTON

BOK RADIO FUND TO GIVE CONCERTS IN SCHOOL HOURS

Symphonies Planned With Stokowski Will Reach School Children of Nation

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of Leopold Sokowski, will radiocast a series of concerts for school children of the eastern and midwestern sections of the United States and Canada, under a plan outlined by Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia.

Shortly before he passed on at his winter home in Florida, Mr. Bok, who had been much impressed by the educational value of the concerts radiocast by the Stokowski musicians last autumn, discussed with the orchestra leader the feasibility of putting concerts on the air during school hours, so that children of the Nation, as far as possible, could derive educational benefit from them. Mr. Stokowski fell in with the plan immediately and together the artist and the philanthropist worked it out, Mr. Bok promising to provide the funds.

The schools are to be provided with advance programs of the concerts, together with explanations of the elements and characters of the various movements. These will be given to pupils before the concerts for study purposes and during the concerts will be explained by instructors. Radio receiving sets are installed in almost all modern schools, according to information obtained from various boards of education, and it was thought that those schools without sets would be impelled to obtain them in view of the Stokowski music course.

Mr. Bok was a firm believer in the uplifting influence of good music and saw in the radio an opportunity to extend this influence aided by one of the greatest orchestral organizations in the world. Details of the plan were completed, with the exception of some minor plans for the hookup in which the National Broadcasting Company was co-operating, at the time Mr. Bok passed on. It is expected that the school series will be ready to put on the air next fall and in the meantime schools and colleges will be advised of the schedule and program.

LEAGUE TO PLAN WAY OF LINKING UP WITH PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

coal production, agriculture and commerce extensive efforts are being made toward co-operation, one fruit of which was the decision on Jan. 13 by the international conference of coal experts, now sitting here, to consider the working time of all underground workers. The economic committee also pointed out that it is giving special attention to the question of how to prevent the smuggling of alcohol, which is a matter of vital interest to several European countries which are trying to maintain a dry régime.

At the afternoon session of the Council the question of backward races was considered in discussing the report of the Mandates Commission. First it was asked why some of the mandatory powers have preferential postal rates and commercial privileges for their own nationals in the administration of the financial affairs of certain territories, since such partiality was held to violate the basic League ideal of economic equality. It was emphasized that mandatory states exercise no sovereignty over the territories entrusted to them.

Special attention was given to the question of the South African Union's alleged coercive nationalization of non-native inhabitants of the territory in southwestern Africa over which it exercises a mandate. The German delegate insisted on the incompatibility of such measures and methods with the mandatory system, charging that the South African Union compels non-native inhabitants either to become its subjects or to leave the territory. The matter was left for further study.

The council examined Britain's recommendation that Irak cease to be mandated territory and be received in 1932 as a member of the League. This will be the first ripe fruit of the mandatory system, and that only nine years after its introduction. This radical step in solving the question of the relations between advanced states and their dependencies arouses some apprehension. So both the Council and the Mandates Commission advise caution. The German representative congratulated Britain and Irak on the proposed measure and recommended that the whole question be studied with a view only to the welfare of the people and this attitude is expected to prevail in the Council and the Assembly.

It was revealed at the Jan. 13 sitting of the Council that a rather serious misunderstanding had arisen between Britain, the mandate power for Palestine, and the Permanent Mandates Commission, over the question of the formation of a committee to find a method for putting an immediate end to the conflict between Arabs and Jews over the Wailing Wall last November. Britain had requested the commission, which was then in session, to propose to the League Council the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Henderson has proposed to the Council to dissociate the Wailing Wall temporarily from all other holy places and immediately to co-operate in the formation of a special committee empowered to establish a satisfactory method of regulating the matter.

Critics Criticized by Watch and Ward

Critics of the Watch and Ward Society, before concluding that it has outlived its usefulness, are invited to investigate the results of its activities in many fields not generally known to the police, according to a statement by the society's directors. It is a mistake, it said, "to assume that this society spends its time endeavoring to detect crime where it does not exist."

The statement further said that announcement of the resignation of the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence has been temporarily withheld in order to correct any mistaken impression that it implied disapproval of, or disagreement with, the work of the society.

Resignations of Dr. David D. Scannell and Prof. Julian L. Coolidge, as directors, were accepted by the directors. They announced that counsel, not connected with the organization, will be retained to examine the records of the Dunster book trial in order to obtain an "impartial, fact-finding report on all aspects of the case affecting the society and its agents."

GOW SUGGESTS LARGE POSTAL WORKSHOP

"Proposed erection of a large postal workshop adjacent to the South Station, recommended by Col. Charles R. Gow, Postmaster of Boston, is in close accord with views of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on postal facilities," said Benjamin S. White, chairman, commenting on the postmaster's recommendation to Washington. "For years the chamber has recommended establishment of enlarged workrooms near the railroad terminals and the removal of these facilities from the main post office.

"The general post office should include executive offices and the carrier section for the down-town district, but the workrooms themselves should be in factory type buildings near railroads where expansion would be possible at relatively small expense, and where it would be possible to expedite handling of mail."

Modernistic Trend in Architecture Turning to Field of Garden Design

Modernistic gardens are the next thing! But not until the architect has completed the new-fangled house, the interior decorator has installed within it the new-fangled furniture, and the children, peeping their heads around the corner of what looks like an inverted flatiron, but what is really the new-fangled door, cry out: "Why don't you do something with that stupid old garden?"

This, at least, is the prospect gardeners may look forward to in the opinion of Fletcher Steele, landscape architect, who addressed members of the Women's Republic Club in the second of a series of Monday lectures being given by the Cambridge School of Domestic Architecture and Landscape Architecture. His subject was, "The Modern Trend in Garden Design."

"What a modernistic garden may be is everybody's guess," he said. "The reason is that it doesn't yet exists as a type. We gardeners have always been behind other artists in adopting new ideas. At heart we're a conservative lot, sure that the perfect garden does not depend on new and strange things but on the perfecting of what we already know."

PROHIBITION REPEAL BILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill "to reduce crime and general discontent and resentment on the part of law-abiding American people against intolerable conditions," by repealing the National Prohibition Act, was introduced Jan. 14 by A. J. Sabath, Representative from Illinois (D.).

HOOVER IS HELD ABOVE CENSURE IN SUGAR LOBBY

Senate Inquiry Board Finds He Acted Properly in Cuban Affair

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover is absolved by the Senate Lobby Investigation Committee of any impropriety in connection with negotiations with Cuban and American sugar interests charged against the Chief Executive in testimony before that group.

Reporting to the Senate, Jan. 14, the committee, asserted in addition that a "reprehensible" effort had been made to stir up Latin-American antagonism against the United States by those opposing an increased tariff on sugar.

It listed the total expenditures of those for and against such an increase at more than $400,000, with $175,000 to $200,000 spent by the former and $200,000 to $225,000 disbursed by the latter.

With reference to testimony that President Hoover had sought to bring about an agreement among the sugar interests on a sliding scale of sugar duties for incorporation in the pending tariff bill, the committee said that "in all this, your committee finds no impropriety nor anything open to censure or criticism."

Referring to the employment of Edwin P. Shattuck, New York attorney, by H. C. Lakin, president of the Cuba Company, to advocate a low sugar duty, the report said:

"It is undeniable that those securing his service labored under the belief that he was an intimate friend of the President of the United States, with whom he came into contact while serving with the Sugar Equalization Board. At least, Lakin, in a voluminous correspondence, again and again asserted that he, Shattuck, sustained the closest relations to the President, had access to him at all times, and was in frequent consultation with him on the sugar tariff."

The report added that "a particularly reprehensible part of the program carried on by Lakin was an effort to stir up hostility to the United States in Latin-American countries upon the assumption that it, by its tariff policy, was mistreating Cuba."

"Lakin and Shattuck were in almost constant communication with the higher officials of the Cuban Government, touching the work in which they were engaged, the correspondence, as a whole, leaving the impression that the Government had associated itself with them in their propaganda."

The remainder of the report was a review of testimony before the committee by various representatives of sugar companies. Even the appearance of Mrs. Gladys Moon Jones, publicity representative of the United States Sugar Association, who charged the committee with playing politics, drew no adverse observations.

Concerning Gen. Enoch Crowder, former American Ambassador to Cuba, the report said:

"Gen. E. H. Crowder labored in unison with Lakin and Shattuck, his employment apparently coming from Cuban sugar interests acting through President Machado, to whom he, as well as Lakin and Shattuck, reported."

REICH CABINET FAVORS ENTRY IN WORLD BANK

(Continued from Page 1)

Germans consenting to pay the full amount in the middle of each month out of their budget reserves, while the railway marks, covering one-third of the total monthly payments, will be paid at the end of the month. The question of how suspended payments during the moratorium shall be reimbursed is to be left to the tribunal set up under the Dawes plan, consisting of two neutral, one French, one German, and one American arbitrator. This is also to advise under what conditions Germany shall be entitled to a further moratorium, the United States ranking pari pasu with the other creditor powers.

Treasury experts met Jan. 14 to discuss among other questions the possibility of mobilizing part of the German annuities. For this purpose Germany demands a loan. According to the advice of American experts who have been consulted, no more than $100,000,000 could be floated on Germany's account at the present time, the object of this loan being to pave the way for mobilization of another $100,000,000 of unconditional annuities under the Young plan.

Famous Airmen Win First Day Races at Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Aircraft of nearly every description, ranging from small racers to large transport planes and dirigibles, took part in the events of the first day of the all-American air meet.

Army, navy and marine corps planes were present as well as privately owned and commercial planes from all parts of the country.

The dirigible Vigilant, sister ship of the Defender, arrived from St. Petersburg to take part in the dedication of the municipal dirigible field and hangar in the morning. The Goodyear-Zeppelin Company will maintain a school here for students of lighter-than-air craft and conduct experiments in meteorology and radio.

Admiral J. C. Aguirre of the Brazilian Navy, came to attend the dedication, also Jose L. Rivas, first secretary of the Spanish Embassy.

In the afternoon the airplane events began, which will continue for three days. Arthur J. Davis, pilot for the Michigan Airways, was the outstanding figure, winning three events piloting a Waco racer. There were two 15-mile races and the bomb-dropping contest. Dale Jackson, who holds the record for endurance flying, won first prize in the last race of the day and second in the second race.

Dick Stathan of Americus, Ga., won the first race. Others who did good work were Errett Williams, Greenville, S. C., C. M. Nash and W. L. Stribling.

Throughout the day planes were arriving which had been held up by weather conditions. Among these were Capt. Guillermo Martnell, delegate from Cuba, and Jose Barrientos in a Vaught Corsai.. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, arrived with Douglas Davis in his Travelair.

The first three planes of the squadron from the marine base at Quantico arrived just in time to do some exhibition flying. The Sikorsky San Juan, of the New York-Rio Line, piloted by Ed. Nirmaier, did some exhibition flying, and a Ford trimotor plane looped the loop.

Other events included parachute jumping, dead-stick landings, and bomb dropping. George Haldeman took part in the last event in a Bellanca, and William Alexander, who flew from New York in less than 12 hours, in a Stinson-Detroiter.

WILL BENEFIT DARTMOUTH

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Public bequests in excess of $400,000 were disposed of in the will of former Mayor Frederick P. Garrettson. They included $75,000 each to Dartmouth College and St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., at both of which he once studied.

WIDENING OF NEWBURY BRIDGE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has approved plans of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works for a bridge to be reconstructed by widening across Parker River at Newbury, Mass.

MACKAY BACKS FUSION OF RADIO AND CABLE LINES

Postal Head Offers Senate Body 'Confidential Facts' on Foreign Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Clarence H. Mackay, chairman of the board of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation, appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in support of the proposal to merge into one huge system the transatlantic cable services of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, owned by Postal, and the radio services of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. Mackay is the third major communications head to be heard following Owen D. Young of the Radio Corporation and chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, who favored the proposed merger, and Newcomb Carlton, head of the Western Union, who vigorously opposed it.

"We are convinced that cables and radio should not be competitive," Mr. Mackay declared, explaining that without the merger his company would be forced to establish competitive, duplicate lines across the Atlantic.

Mr. Mackay developed the following points in his testimony:

He agreed substantially with Mr. Carlton that the new British merger of radio and cable lines does not menace American communications in the North Atlantic. This was at variance with Mr. Young's expressed view.

Lower Rates Foreseen

He asserted that the merger would increase competition on the Atlantic between the new company and the Western Union cables and would thereby reduce rates.

He favored regulation of wire and radio companies by the Federal Government under the Interstate Commerce Commission rather than by a new commission.

He denied that the terms of the proposed merger, by which the I. T. & T. would pay $97,000,000 in stock for the Radio Corporation, valued at $15,000,000, was exorbitant, asserting that R. C. A. patents and its exclusive contracts with foreign companies made up the difference in the sums.

Mr. Mackay asked and received permission to forward a confidential memorandum to the committee, in which he said he would give specific examples of how American companies might be damaged by great foreign communication groups. An air of mystery surrounded reference to this memorandum.

Asked point blank by Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, if the present two American cable companies and radio company do not do approximately 84 per cent of North Atlantic business, Mr. Mackay agreed that the figure was in that neighborhood.

"Then is there any danger from the British merger, when British systems do only a few per cent of the business?"

"No, there isn't," said Mr. Mackay.

This testimony was in direct contradiction to the views of Owen D. Young, who had urged as major argument for the American merger the need of strong organization to meet British competition. It was this argument from Mr. Young that brought the retort later by Mr. Carlton that "that is one of the most fantastic bogies that has been dressed up in my experience."

Mr. Mackay explained frankly that he favored the merger with the R. C. A. because it would aid his group in competition with the Western Union. He said the R. C. A. had exclusive contracts with foreign companies which prevented his group from communicating with them. It was a question of either merging with R. C. A. or setting up parallel duplicate services, he said.

Senator Dill recalled that several years ago Charles Hughes Jr., representing the Mackay interests, in seeking radio waves from the Federal Radio Commission, argued that such grant would aid in breaking the "radio monopoly."

The subject of the British merger frequently intruded itself. At one point Mr. Mackay said he "thoroughly disagreed with those who say that the threat of British merger is fantastic," referring to the Carlton testimony, while later when asked by Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, "The question of controlling British competition doesn't enter into it then?" Mr. Mackay answered, "Not that I see."

It is supposed that the former statement referred to world communications rather than North Atlantic traffic, for in the first category Mr. Mackay explained that the British group controls 58 per cent of the world's total cable mileage.

Patents Are Discussed

The evidence of manufacturing agreements with foreign firms by the Radio Corporation of America to keep European devices out of the United States was supplied in two instances by a witness appearing prior to Mr. Mackay. This was Joseph Pierson, president of Press Wireless, Inc., who stated that the German Telefunken Company has agreements which prevent it from exporting products into the United States, and the British Mullard Wireless Service Company, which has similar agreements barring entrance of its refillable radio power tubes. The latter company, he stated, has a contract with a "member of the American power combine not to ship its tubes to the United States."

The Senate committee asked in vain for such evidence of contracts with European companies at earlier hearings last year.

Mr. Pierson expressed doubt whether the remedy for existing conditions can be found in the anti-monopoly provisions of the Radio Act, and proposed that national patent laws should be entirely revised.

"What right has a constitutional government to grant a license to any man which will allow that man to say John Brown can use my new matches but John Jones must continue to rub two sticks together to get his fire?" Mr. Pierson asked.

Mr. Pierson said that the R. C. A.'s refusal to deal with Press Wireless, Inc., except under prohibitive conditions was holding up the day of radio transmission to small rural newspapers.

"Wireless communication," he said, "opens a vast new world for the distribution of public intelligence in this and other countries. It enables one distributing center to flash news in all directions to many addresses without wire costs which are prohibitive to small newspapers. Raising the wireless cost above its natural limit by loads of arbitrary percentages eliminates from the enjoyment of the proposed service a larger percentage of the small newspapers of the country."

MAYOR EXPECTS FEDERAL HELP FOR AIRPORT

Ceding of Governor's Island Sought in Development of Boston Program

Assurance that the control of Governor's Island will soon be transferred by the Federal Government to the City of Boston for airport development purposes was expressed by Mayor James M. Curley, following receipt of a telegram from Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner, who was sent by the Mayor to Washington to make arrangements for the transfer with federal naval authorities.

The telegram read, "Satisfactory interview had with Acting Secretary of Navy. Further conference Tuesday, Jan. 14." It was a reply to a telegram sent to Mr. Conry by Mayor Curley asking that immediate action be taken by the Government as an emergency measure to help relieve unemployment in Greater Boston and provide for urgently needed aerial development. Mr. Curley said that he could not proceed further until advised by Mr. Conry that the Government will take definite action on the transfer.

The Mayor was advised by the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, following a conference with Frank L. Brier, city treasurer, and Rupert S. Carven, city auditor, that the debt incurring power of the City of Boston, above the debt limit, for 1930 is $5,738,545.04 compared to $6,090,000 for 1929. This means that, with the heavy program of improvements recommended by the Mayor, the city will have to go to the State Legislature for loans beyond the amount designated.

On May 12 the Mayor will act as official city host to the delegates and visitors at the convocation in Boston of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Curley was asked by Bishop W. F. Anderson to give a welcome address in behalf of the city at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

WORLD CONFIDENCE IN LEAGUE REPORTED

Sir Herbert Ames, seven years secretary of the League, speaking at the Women's City Club on "The League of Nations and Its Tenth Birthday," emphasized the immeasurable change that had taken place in the sentiment and feeling about the League, from the first months of its existence, when no one regarded it seriously, to the present confidence of the world in its ability to deal with troublous situations.

Prof. Jewell B. Knight, of Harvard, who was in Persia in 1925-6 in advisory capacity to the League Commission for the Investigation of Opium Traffic, spoke on the humanitarian work of the League, and Miss Florence H. Luscomb, field secretary for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, also spoke.

GRAND JURY HEARS BLACK DUCK STORY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—A reconvened state grand jury started its investigation Jan. 14 of the slaying of three men aboard the rumrunner Black Duck in lower Narragansett Bay Dec. 29, and members of the coast guard patrol boat 290 appeared to tell their story of the machine gunning. Charles Travers, sole survivor of the Black Duck's fatal trip, also appeared.

It became known that a written report filed with Henry M. Boss Jr., United States Attorney, by Owen P. McKinna and Thomas F. Finnegan of Boston, special agents of the Treasury Department, is a complete exoneration of the coast guard crew in the killing of the Black Duck's crew.

HARVARD NAMES TWO MORE HOUSE MASTERS

Kenneth B. Murdock and Ronald Ferry, assistant professors, were elected masters of the fifth and sixth Harvard Houses and Pitirim R. Sorokin was called to Harvard as professor of sociology, by vote of the board of overseers at a meeting held at University Hall. George R. Agassiz, president of the board of overseers for the year 1930, presided.

The four masters of houses previously announced are Prof. Chester N. Greenough, master of Dunster House, and Prof. Julian L. Coolidge, master of Lowell House, and two masters of houses not yet named, Prof. Roger B. Merriman and Asst. Prof. Edward A. Whitney.

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CRIME ATTACKED BY NEW METHOD IN NEW YORK CITY

Police Commissioner Whalen Organizes Bureau to Study Situation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An organized effort to "prevent criminals from committing crime and to stop the recruiting of criminals," was launched here Jan. 13 by Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner of New York, with the establishment of his new crime prevention bureau under the direction of a deputy police commissioner, whose assistants will be a man to direct the work among boys and and young men and a woman to carry on similar work among girls and young women.

The bureau will at first be staffed chiefly by women. It is the intention of Commissioner Whalen, however, to train both men and women for cooperation with the active reconstructive forces of society, "so that they may readily recognize fundamental social problems and organize efforts to handle them."

Mr. Whalen said announcement of the heads of the bureau would be made during the week; the appointment of the deputy police commissioner awaiting only the action of the municipal assembly and Mayor James J. Walker for an enabling act.

Acquaintance With Social Problems

The work of the crime prevention officers, as the investigators of the new bureau will be called, will be based on the premise that the importance of arresting offenders is matched by that of determining, if possible, "the conditions which caused the crimes and their elimination or correction which, if not treated, will send forth swarms of new offenders." The bureau's scope will ultimately extend to every precinct in the five boroughs.

The duties of each investigator will include acquaintance with the social problems and the social agencies of the precinct to which he is detailed; to take a leading part in the community program of preventive and protective work; supervision of pool rooms, public dance halls and beach resorts; adjustment of family difficulties; bringing children in contact with neighborhood recreation resources, and generally befriending the less fortunate city children.

In announcing the opening of the bureau, which is unique in police departments, Mr. Whalen made public the report from the New York City Commission on Crime Prevention, which originally suggested the establishment of such a bureau to act officially in conjunction with the Police Department.

This report was submitted by the commission's subcommittees, of which William Edwin Hall is chairman, and the members are Lady Margaret Armstrong, wife of the British Consul-General; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Miss Jane M. Hoey, Mrs. Willard Parker Jr., W. Bruce Cobb, Edwin J. Cooley, William Lewis Butcher and John J. Taskob.

To Prevent Recruiting Criminals

"Whatever form of organization the Crime Prevention Bureau takes," the report says, "its basic idea gives shape to the police work of the future. It will be not merely a conventional system of patrol or a systematized procedure for making arrests—valuable as these activities are—but an unceasing fight in cooperation with the active reconstructive forces of society, both to prevent criminals from committing crime and to stop the recruiting of criminals."

"The investigators," it adds, "should be men and women who are active, alert, well trained and socially-minded police officers, in support of the purposes of the bureau and aware that the training and molding of the character of boys will very materially assist good government in the years to come." It recommends, as a nucleus for the staff of workers, a small group of "already well-trained officers," and urges that the bulk of those selected be required to take an intensive course of training intended to fit them for the work of the bureau. The women's division should be "an integral part."

"The modern police head," the report continues, "must attack not only the social swamps and morasses, whose existence is more or less patent, but he must seek out and combat criminal sources wherever they exist in city life. For example, a city district may have an undue amount of juvenile delinquency; the causes therefor may be manifold and may arise from a variety of evil influences in that neighborhood. But the question on which the conscientious police commissioner will want to be informed is the nature and extent in this particular locality of the specific conditions causing the crime."

BANKERS EXPECTING PROSPEROUS TIMES

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A large group of business men attending the annual convention of the Building Material Dealers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania in session here were told that they could look forward to 1930 with confidence and assurance of prosperous times and that with President Hoover at the head of the Nation nothing could stop the country's forward movement.

The speaker was Samuel H. Barker, president of the Bankers' Trust Company of Philadelphia, who delivered the principal address of the convention. He said the Nation is starting the new year with neither inflation nor speculation in commodities of normal supply. The upset market condition has ended and virtually liquidated, he added, and that conditions of last year are of little importance. Business men, he said, had learned their lesson.

IRIGOYEN FACTION WINS CLOSE CONTEST

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Irigoyen's Personalist Party defeated the Conservatives and Socialists in the election for Governor and Vice-Governor of Buenos Aires Province, complete returns revealed Jan. 11. The Irigoyenist Radicals obtained 64 electors against the Conservatives 44 and the Socialists 6. As the Governor must obtain the support of one-half of the electoral vote plus one electoral assembly, the Radicals will have no difficulty in ensuring election of their nominee.

Leaders of the parties opposed to the Irigoyen faction, however, are jubilant at the outcome of the elections, as the returns indicate an unusual falling off in strength of the Radicals. The province of Buenos Aires, hithertofore a Radical stronghold, is the most powerful in the country and, opposition leaders are hopeful of the March elections, when one-half of the Chamber of Deputies is renewed, will reveal a further decline in the administration's strength.

Fords, Benefactors to Berry School

MOUNT BERRY, Ga. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford have been identified as the donors of a $1,000,000 group of four buildings at the Berry Schools, a famous Georgia educational institution for mountain boys and girls.

Announcement of the identity of the donors of the buildings, the last of which was completed a year ago, was made following exercises on Jan. 13 commemorating the founding of the school 28 years ago by Miss Martha Berry, daughter of a northwest Georgia farmer.

The group of buildings includes a dining room and kitchen; Clara Hall, a girls' dormitory; a recitation hall, and a recreation hall and gymnasium, with a laundry in its basement.

Miss Berry issued a statement thanking Mr. and Mrs. Ford for their gift and for their "splendid vision of the work the Berry schools are attempting to do for mountain and rural children. Their expression will prove an inspiration to students through the years," she said.

VIRGINIA DEDICATES HISTORIC FORUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The historic hall of the House of Delegates in the State Capitol Building, restored in 1926 by the General Assembly, has just been dedicated with Gov. Harry F. Byrd presiding. Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, the principal speaker reviewed all the principal events that transpired in the hall from its inception in 1788 until 1906, the last year it was used for legislation.

The hall was restored with a view of making it as it was when used in the early years preceding the Revolutionary War.

CARNEGIE FUND GIVES $7,700,000 IN 1929 GRANTS

Pensions, Library Service, Adult Education Among Interests Served

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Carnegie Corporation of New York expended more than $7,700,000 during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1929, in grants for professors' pensions, library service, adult education, fine art education, research and publications and other projects, including activities for international peace, according to its annual report just published. The expenditures were made in the United States, Canada, British Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

The report, which was made by Frederick P. Keppel, president of the corporation, referred to the establishment by the trustees of an additional fund for professors' annuities as "the most important action of the year." The project, which provides for payment of nine annual installments of $600,000 each to set up a fund from which annuities of $500 will be paid to professors at the age of 70, was termed "the largest single commitment" undertaken by the organization since the grant to increase the endowment of the Carnegie Institution in 1925. Annuities granted under the new fund will "supplement pensions to be granted after Jan. 1, 1931, by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching," the report said.

Referring to an item aggregating nearly $500,000 under the head of "library service," the report says $111,500 was appropriated for library schools; $54,000 for the development of dental school libraries in the United States and Canada; $38,500 for support of library projects in the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia; $124,000 for development of college and university libraries, and $100,000 for support of other library interests, such as library extension in British Columbia. Various library interests, to the support of which the corporation was pledged in former years, were allocated $240,000.

Adult education studies and projects received grants aggregating more than $160,000.

"One of the most important studies now being financed by the corporation," the report continued, "is a comprehensive examination of the place of the social studies in elementary and secondary education. A sum of $50,000 was voted to the American Historical Association, and under a commission on direction headed by A. C. Krey of the University of Minnesota, the study is going forward.

"Similar studies made of mathematics, the classical languages, and the modern foreign languages, have proved the value of such research to the schools of the Nation. A total of $198,500 was voted for this and other educational research and studies in the United States and the Union of South Africa.

"To the advancement of scientific research in the United States the corporation contributed $292,500 during the year." Among the institutions receiving grants were the California Institute of Technology, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Johns Hopkins University, the National Research Council and Stanford University.

"The largest single contribution made during the year in the field of fine arts," the report said, "was for the development of the art department of the University of Michigan."

Other institutions and associations which received support for the advancement of fine arts were Cornell University, University of Colorado, Colorado College, Oratorio Society of New York, Library of Congress (for American Folk Song Collection), George Peabody College for Teachers, San Francisco Conservatory of Music, National Music League, American Federation of Arts, American Institute of Architects and Carnegie Institution of Washington.

For the advancement of peace the corporation contributed $125,000 for support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Vanderbilt University received $200,000 for the endowment of its departments of arts and natural sciences.

LAW REVISION GROUP SEEKS STATE-WIDE AID

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Volunteer committees of lawyers should be formed throughout the State to submit on legal questions involved in the proposal for uniform state laws, Gilbert H. Montague, chairman of the committee on uniform state laws of the New York State Bar Association, declared in a statement just issued.

This data would be supplied to committees of the State Legislature, Mr. Montague said, and would be of great importance in considering the adoption of uniform laws. Intensive work of this character has been carried on most effectively by the committee on amendment of the law, of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, he added.

CITY MANAGER LOSES OFFICE IN CLEVELAND

Ousting by City Council Believed Ordered by G. O. P. County Leader

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—The turbulent course of Cleveland's city-manager system of government, instituted here first among the Nation's larger cities, had reached a climax Jan. 13 with the summary removal of William R. Hopkins, city manager.

In the stormiest political spectacle Cleveland has seen since the days of Mark Hanna and Tom L. Johnson, the City Council, by a vote of 14 to 11, ousted Mr. Hopkins from the position he had held since the manager plan was adopted six years ago.

One immediate outcome of the council's action is the suspension of Mr. Hopkins, effective at once, with his final removal ordered Jan. 22. Before that date he will be given a public hearing, which he demanded as provided for in the city charter. On Jan. 27, Daniel E. Morgan, former State Senator, is scheduled to become the new city manager.

Beyond this, however, lies the open enmity between Maurice Maschke, Republican county leader, and Mr. Hopkins. The latter, it is generally taken for granted, refused to follow the instructions of the party leader in the matter of patronage at the City Hall. Friends of the manager plan, which has been upheld in four municipal elections, charged that the ousting of Mr. Hopkins was the first move in making the chief governmental office a political one. Mr. Maschke has made no statement.

Town Planning Practiced 3000 Years Before Christian Era, Lecturer Says

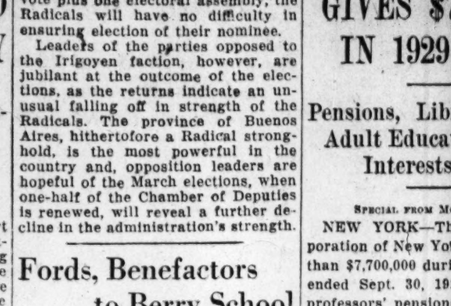
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Town planning, which is today considered an essential part of progress, was practiced in the Middle Ages, declared Prof. T. Harold Hughes, in his lecture to the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow.

One of the earliest examples of town planning dated back some 3000 years before the Christian era. It was that of Kahun, a town which was laid out for the accommodation of the builders at work on the Egyptian pyramids. There were records of town planning, the lecturer stated, of ancient date in China, and in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, but the earliest important contributions came from Greece and the Greek colonies, Selinus being a well-known example.

Roman town planning might have been derived from Greece, but it was much more likely, he maintained, that their towns were based on the lines of planning adopted for their military camps. Silchester in England was a good example of a regularly laid-out Roman town, with a central forum at the intersection of the two main streets.

Of town planning of a later age, the best known examples in Great Britain were Bath and Edinburgh of the eighteenth century. Of the nineteenth century the finest example was the work carried out in Paris for the Third Napoleon, a work which has influenced many countries since.



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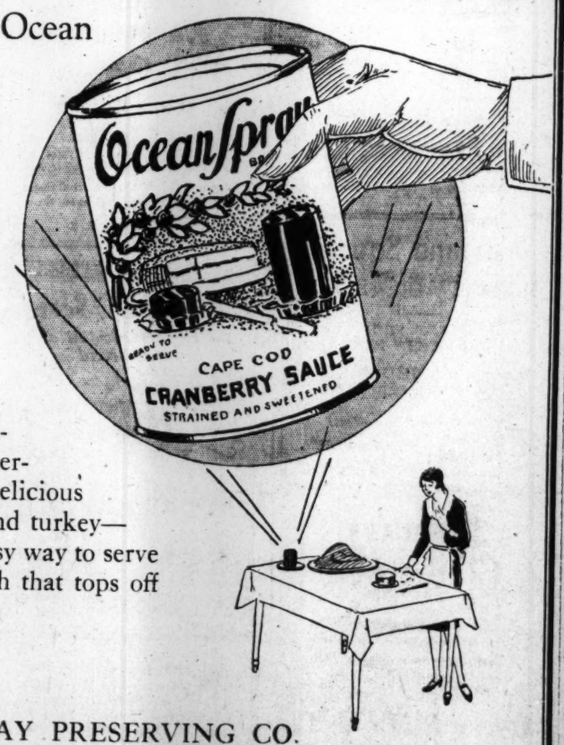

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FOUR NATIONS ENTER NAVAL PARLEY AGREED

Only France Is Opposed to Relative Thesis—Secondary Powers Are Involved

This is the last of six articles on "The Five Naval Powers and the London Conference." Preceding articles of the series appeared on Jan. 3, 4, 7, 9, and 11.

By HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON

Having examined the approach to the London Conference from the point of view of each of the five powers concerned, it remains to bring together their various requirements, both real and imagined, and to estimate the possibilities of reconciling or adjusting them.

There is a school of thought in England, seconded of late by a similar school in France and now indorsed officially by the French Government, which contends that the naval needs of any one nation can, and should, be fixed without regard to the naval forces maintained by other nations. As might be expected, this argument is advanced by those groups in both countries which maintain that their respective navies should be much larger in proportion to others than is contemplated by any of the ratios at present under consideration.

The theory of independent need appears to be an attempt to escape from the limitations of ratio agreements. If its proponents were successful and in turn should gain control of naval policy in their respective countries, there would follow an increase in the British and French naval forces which would at once be interpreted as a menace to the safety of other countries by those who believe that naval needs are relative. This would precipitate a new race in armaments and the negation of all the progress thus far made in naval limitation.

Favor Relative Thesis

The United States, Italy and Japan are firmly committed to the relative thesis, as is the present Government in England. Unless France is willing to modify her point of view, the chances for a five-power agreement at the London meeting are materially reduced.

The theory of relative needs, however, must be universally applied This involves factors beyond the control of the present conference. The new naval armament of Germany, the strength of the Spanish Navy, the possible development of Jugoslavian sea power, are examples of factors which must be taken into account by one or another of the delegations at London. The strength of the secondary naval powers is thus as real, if not as predominant, an element as that of the leading powers.

Another aspect of the theory of relative needs will also have a large part in the discussions. The United States and Great Britain are fairly close to agreement as to their needs vis-à-vis each other. Assume for the moment that France and Italy can come to a working agreement as far as the Mediterranean is concerned. It will still be necessary to reconcile the Franco-Italian and the Anglo-American figures. For Great Britain is vitally interested in maintaining a route from Gibraltar to Suez. If the Franco-Italian figures are so high as to menace the safety of this route, Britain will demand more ships than the Anglo-American program provides.

French Submarine Attitude

The same issue may be precipitated in regard to French submarines. If France insists, as she did at Washington, that there shall be no limit upon the number and size of her submarines, then Britain cannot in justice to itself limit its cruiser strength to that contemplated in the Hoover-MacDonald conversations.

Still a third aspect of the relative thesis, though not so pressing, should not be lost sight of. Any general reduction of naval establishments, even though agreed ratios be preserved, operates to the advantage of the country having the largest merchant marine. The fewer war vessels there are in existence, the more effective as instruments of warfare are armed merchantmen, especially those of large size and high speed. Thus if all navies were abolished, England's potential domination of the sea in war time would be as effective as in the days when British sea power was at its height.

These general considerations as to the relative strength of various nations both within and without the conference must be kept in mind as the background against which the specific issues will be discussed. Even the dismissal of all of them by the earnest advocate of disarmament will serve no purpose. For they represent convictions cherished by public opinion in one or the other of the nations concerned, convictions which are facts as real as battleships or submarines.

No Naval Agreement Reached

To these we may add one further consideration which applies more especially to France. With as sincere a conviction as that of any other people, the French consider themselves second to no nation on earth. They will give prompt support to any representative who refuses to accept a secondary position for France at the dictates of any other nation such as England or the United States.

Although Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald exercised every precaution to avoid the appearance of agreeing upon a naval hierarchy for the world which they would attempt to force upon other nations, nevertheless it must be recognized that the establishment by treaty of any formula such as 5: 5: 3: 1.67: 1.67 ratio does relegate the nations accepting the lower figures to a position of inferiority during the life of the treaty, whatever it may be.

France acquiesced in the low ratio in capital ships at Washington rather than accept the responsibility for wrecking that conference. But even the peace-loving Aristide Briand was obdurate on the question of light craft and submarines. He refused to budge even in the face of the most vehement exhortations from the British and American representatives. There is no indication that France will be any less insistent at London. In fact, it will be in a stronger position there than at Washington. For its naval program, which in 1922 existed only on paper is now half completed.

Specific Issues Examined

With these general considerations in mind, we may examine the more specific issues. First, that of capital ships. Under the Washington agreement this subject is not scheduled for discussion until 1931, but the British invitation to London specifically mentions it. France, Italy and Japan are all in favor of a reduction in capital ship tonnage, which would increase the value of the lighter craft in which they expect to obtain a larger ratio.

Failing this, they will urge an extension of the age limit, thus postponing the day when they will have to replace ships of a class in which they are markedly inferior. The United States has heretofore refused to consider either course because of its effect on the American claim to parity with Great Britain. Reducing the number or size of capital ships would diminish the sea power of the United States in greater proportion than that of Great Britain, because of the latter's huge merchant fleet. Extending the age limit would extend the period of battleship superiority which Great Britain actually enjoys under the Washington agreement despite the ostensible equality.

Anglo-American Parity

Except in this matter, the issue of Anglo-American parity has been fairly well resolved. To be sure, it is not yet decided whether America shall have 18 or 21 10,000-ton cruisers as compared to Britain's 15. In the light of the general agreement on the principle of parity, however, there should be no great difficulty in finding a satisfactory adjustment on this point in the give-and-take of the negotiations.

The question of the Japanese ratio is also susceptible of satisfactory compromise. As far as America is concerned, there will probably be no stubborn opposition to the 7:10 ratio desired by Japan. The smaller tonnage in 10,000-ton cruisers planned by Great Britain offers a difficulty in that a 7:10 ratio between Japan and the United States would bring the Japanese strength close to that of Britain in this class. In view of the strong desire of all three nations to reach an agreement and the absence of any serious disputes among them, agreement on this question would appear within reach.

A far more serious problem arises in attempting to determine the relative strength of the French and Italian navies. The Italians are as determined to attain parity with France as are the Americans in the case of Britain. And the French are equally determined to refuse the Italian claim except in Mediterranean waters. The most promising compromise here would seem to be the formal concession of parity to Italy with an informal agreement on the side under which Italy would undertake not to build beyond a certain figure considerably below that mentioned in the formal treaty.

Labor Government's Attitude

There seems little likelihood that the Labor Government would care to undertake the responsibilities assigned to it in the proposal of a Mediterranean Locarno, namely to guarantee that the non-Mediterranean French forces should not enter the Mediterranean except in the case of Italian aggression. Certainly the British Government would not care to become involved in such an arrangement unless the Italian and French forces in the Mediterranean were held to a point sufficiently low as not to threaten the security of the route from Gibraltar to Suez under the protection of British forces no greater than could be well assigned to that duty from a fleet of the size agreed upon in the Anglo-American conversations.

Nor is England more likely to be interested in the responsibilities of a four-power Mediterranean treaty unless France yields on the submarine issue. An incident in the French Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 19 may be related in this connection. M. Dumesnil stated amid cheers from all parts of the Chamber, "There must be no possibility of acceptance by France of the proposal to abolish submarines." The Minister of War replied, "You need have no doubt about that."

Submarine Issue Is Difficult

The submarine issue promises to be one of the most stubborn before the conference. The United States, Great Britain and Italy would abolish them—the first two outright and the last conditionally. France and Japan are determined to reserve the right to use them. Probably they will not be abolished, as all decisions in such a conference must be unanimous. There remains, however, the possibility of a limitation of the size and number of submarines. This may be brought about by concessions on other issues.

The question of the "freedom of the seas" may inject itself into the conference at almost any stage of the discussions. Despite the apparent understanding between England and America to omit it from the agenda the French note specifically mentions it as a prerequisite to armament limitation. It is difficult to see how the opening of this subject can be anything but detrimental. It would almost necessarily throw the British and American delegations onto opposite sides of a heated debate. They are ready to support each other in attaining the primary purpose of the conference—the limitation of naval armament. There will be enough difficulty in adjusting the essential problem without dragging in what is, strictly speaking, an extraneous issue.

On the eve of the conference, it appears that France is cast for the unenviable rôle. Great Britain and the United States are in accord on the general thesis. Japan is ready to co-operate with them, although she will undoubtedly hold herself sufficiently aloof to act as mediator if necessity arises. Italy can quietly watch the proceedings, after announcing that she is willing to accept any reduction provided she obtains the same allotment as France. The burden of contesting the Anglo-American project for the stabilization of the present distribution of sea power is thus thrown on France. The press in Britain and America will naturally be critical of her efforts along this line and she cannot look for much help from Italy. The French delegates will, however, have the warm support of their own people.

Task Before Conference

The task facing the statesmen at London is a much larger one than is conveyed in the suggestion of merely adjusting the relative size of the world's great navies. Almost every move in that process involves implications which affect the greatest economic and political issues in the world. A breakdown in the negotiations might well embitter the relations between England and France or France and Italy or even between America and Great Britain or Japan to a greater degree than the breakdown at Geneva in 1927 affected Anglo-American relations. The outcome at London may not mean peace or war, but it may well mean a peaceful or a hostile atmosphere.

Under these circumstances, it may well prove a fortunate circumstance that what is done at London may, at least so far as members of the League are concerned, be reviewed in a general disarmament conference at Geneva. France, sensing the possibility and even probability of her isolation at London, has from the beginning insisted that the final contract must be signed at Geneva, where her influence is much more potent. If a general agre ment can be reached at London, approval at Geneva can do no harm. If the statesmen can reach no satisfactory conclusion at London, a later meeting at Geneva would offer some opportunity to repair the damage which would otherwise be done.

Such a contingency, however, can arise only in case of failure to reach a satisfactory agreement at London. Powerful forces are pressing in the direction of success rather than failure there. The desire for a peaceful organization of the world is more intense and more persistent than it has been after any previous major conflict. It has crystallized in such measures as the Covenant of the League, the Dawes plan, the Locarno pacts, the Kellogg pact and the Young plan. It is as compelling today as it ever was. The men who represent the powers at London have an opportunity to write their names high on the roll of great statesmen by adding another to the list of great peace measures. It is the will to peace that sends them to London. They must not return empty-handed.

Liquor Making Found Expensive in Virginia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Operation of a liquor still in Virginia is an extremely poor business proposition, according to records in the State Prohibition Enforcement Department here. Nearly $1,000,000 worth of property belonging to the distillers is being destroyed by the enforcement authorities annually.

Official records show that property averaging a sale value of approximately $70,000 is confiscated and destroyed by the State authorities each month, which would aggregate $840,000 for the year. This includes stills, mash whisky and other necessities for manufacture and the confiscation of automobiles. The average amount of mash destroyed totals nearly 2,000,000 gallons annually, and about 35,000 gallons of whisky. Recently the authorities destroyed 149,232 gallons of mash, 3051 gallons of whisky, 134 stills, confiscated 21 automobiles and captured 247 men.

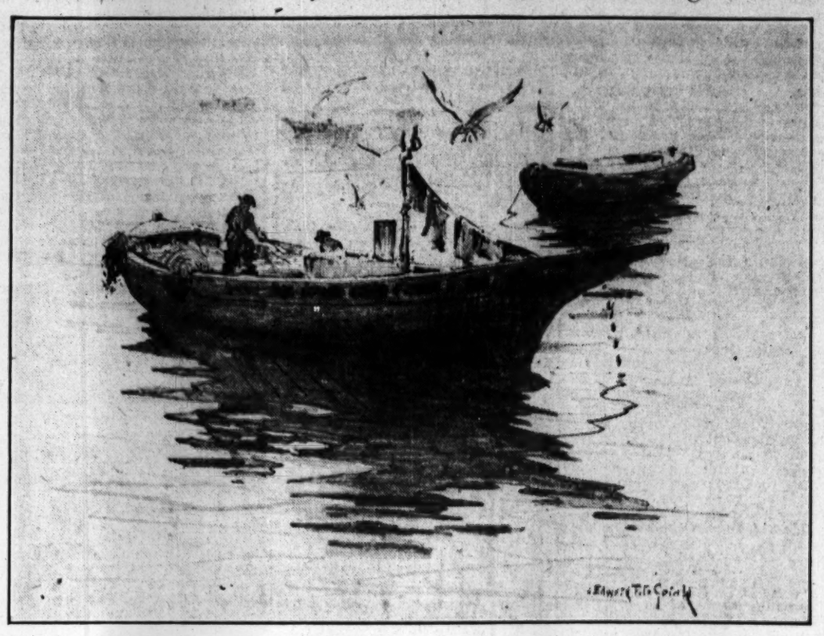
INSTITUTE COMBATS UNFAIR BUYING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Coincident with the adoption of a code of ethics to "promote fair competition and to prevent discrimination between buyers," members of the Metalware Institute have announced the formation of an unfair competition bureau to function "as an enforcement body" and investigate violations of the code. The institute represents 80 per cent or more of the manufacturers of enamel ware cooking utensils, galvanized tin ware and stove pipes, elbows and drip pans in the United States and Canada.

Among the provisions of the code, making false or disparaging statements with respect to a competitor's business methods, practices or products is prohibited, and manufacturers are instructed to prevent their employees from making unauthorized statements or promises and to make sure that all goods are invoiced at correct selling prices. Granting of secret rebates, discount, discrimination or concession by any member to any buyer is prohibited.

Within an Hour They Will Be Off for the Fishing Banks



On Quiet Mirroring Waters of Twilight Sardine Fishermen Make Ready in Their Italian Boats at Monterey, Calif.

Artist Who Goes Gallivanting Off on Sardine Boat Finds Real Labor

Monterey Fishery With Its Colorful, Carnival Air, Leads Sketcher of the Scene Off Into One Black Night's Round of Net-Pulling

By J. EDWARD FITZGERALD

MONTEREY, famous both as the first capital of California and as the world's leading sardine fishing and canning port, is charmingly situated on the southeastern coast of Monterey Bay. It is 125 miles south of San Francisco. It is a thriving town which combines both picturesqueness and industrial acumen.

Before the advent of the sardine fishing and canning industry, Monterey was one of the principal whaling stations on the Pacific coast. The art of the whaleman, having outgrown its commercial usefulness, waned and disappeared as it has done in most other old whaling ports, and the whalemen dispersed to various trades; mostly, it is presumed, to their affinitive element, the sea. Others became tradesmen and rancheros in and about the peninsula; while others, unwilling to forego their skill at throwing the harpoon, soon learned the art of roping a steer. It is not uncommon today to meet cattlemen in and about Monterey whose forefathers chased leviathan.

While sardine fishing is carried on in San Francisco and San Pedro, the real romance of the industry is to be found in Monterey.

"Mackerel" was the label the Booth Cannery gave the first catches of sardines here, believing the public would not accept them as sardines, as the three- or four-inch sardine of northeastern Atlantic waters had established a time-honored precedent. The United States Government, however, after examining this fish, declared it to be a true sardine, with all the racial and temperamental instincts of the species.

"Give a Hand"

While sketching the boats from the wharf one night as, one by one they melted into the murk of night fog for the fishing banks, it occurred to that it might be a night well spent if I could arrange to go out with one of the crews. Musing on the old saw so often heard in the subways of large cities (particularly New York at the rush hour) concerning the homo sapiens resemblance, under those conditions, to the sardine, I was shouted to from below to "take in my slack and give a hand there." Since that sort of arrangement fitted in with my speculations, I gave myself up to the line and in the course of events found myself aboard one of the sardine boats amidst a dozen men, all too busy to be aware that I was not one of them. So interested had I become in the maze of movement, gesticulations and hoarse ejaculations that I had not noticed that the wharf had commenced to melt into the gathering darkness. Presently the sound of the engine and the tremor of the boat informed me that we were under way. Since we were well out in the bay before it was discovered that I was not a member of the crew, the skipper hailed my suggestion that I go as one of the crew with a terse "turn to then and don't be afraid to get your hands wet."

Off we went through the fog and darkness for a night's fishing!

In all districts of the California sardine fishery the majority of fishing is done in the black hours of moonless nights. Not so romantic! The dark waters at this time are lighted only by the dull phosphorescent glimmer made by the movements of the swimming fish. It is this glow that enables the fisherman to locate and net the school. Even bright starlight makes it difficult to see the pale glow on the waters.

Another reason for the predominance of night fishing is the fact that the larger fish, desired for the larger sardine packs or cans, can be taken more readily at night. Day fishing is resorted to sometimes when there is only a short period between the setting of the moon and the dawn. In daylight the schools can sometimes be located by the presence of gulls and darkened areas of waters or ripples on the surface as in herring fishing on the Maine coast.

From the prosphorescent glow on the waters the fishermen, trained by years of observation, can tell the difference between schools of sardines and those of smelt, anchovies or other fish by the way they swim. Smelt swim away in undulating curves leaving wavery, snaky trails of light. Anchovies, feeble swimmers, dart away in short, curved dashes. Sardines, more powerful, dash away, leaving long, slightly curved trails like skyrockets.

A Carnival Event

But to get back to our trip: It was the first night's fishing of the season and a colorful event, with the boats of many hues, brightly lighted for the occasion, sailing out one by one, while guitars twanged from the wharf and ancient ballads floated out over the waters. The fishermen were all in a carnival spirit.

In the boats fishermen of Italian birth predominate and have brought much of their ancient craft and of the color of Old Italy to these waters.

While the boats are propelled by heavy-duty oil or gas engines, the same "lampara" net used in the Mediterranean for centuries is still most commonly used here. While it is less practical than the purse seine, it is more picturesque in handling. The "lampara" was introduced on this coast in the early years of the industry and adapted to local conditions through a period of evolution. It is essentially the same as the ancient net, of round-haul type; that is, without pursing gear. The Japanese use ringlets, also of round-haul type, but of distinctive construction. The purse seine net is being used more each year and, it is said, eventually will quite replace the lamparas. Both have their advantages and disadvantages.

To the amateur each school of fish looks alike, but the fisherman in his crafty wisdom will declare that the school being passed is either not of sufficient volume or of a mixed variety of fish. They slip on through the darkness until the lookout again passes the word; if it looks like "fish" to the "Old Man," preparations are immediately begun for surrounding the glowing waters—the lighter is "dropped," on which one end of the lampara is made fast. The men then cast out the net while the boat trails it in a circle around the phosphorescent patch, and the sturdy fishers, by hand, pull in the catch and brail, or scoop, the fish from the net into the lighter—and right here the romance of the night is metamorphosed into the grim realty of the most arduous labor I, at least, have ever witnessed in taking fish from the sea. Indeed, the business ceases to appear the abandoned, sporty occupation most deep-sea fishing is and becomes a matter of dogged physical exertion, lasting sometimes through half the night. The fishermen, silhouetted against the boat's light with their slow, rhythmic, seemingly endless movements, call to mind the stark figures of the Negroes of Barbados as they, in much the same manner, toil through the night, feeding sugar cane to the grinders or carrying away the thrashed-out megasse.

The Typical Boat

A typical Italian boat in the sardine fishery carries a crew of from 12 to 14 men and is 35 to 40 feet long with a 10-foot beam and 4-foot draft designed with wedge or clipper bow and fantail stern.

Catches vary in volume. The usual haul is from 15 to 20 tons a boat, though on some nights but one or two tons will be made. The State authorities have limited the tonnage that may be brought in, for if the fish are piled too deep on deck, or in the lighters, pressure on those beneath renders them unfit for canning.

The crews bring their catches in to the canneries at dawn, when the fish are fresh and firm, to be canned while in the best condition. The night's catch is delivered to the canneries in buckets which are lowered into the lighters over cables which are anchored from 300 to 400 feet from the hoist. Raised to the platform they proceed through revolving screens, by which their scales are removed, then into vats of water whence they are conveyed to the cutting table. The cutter or cleaner removes their heads and entrails and they are passed on to the brine tanks where they are thoroughly cleansed. Now they are ready for the driers where all moisture is evaporated and thence to the frying trough. These troughs are filled with boiling oil, in which the fish pass a period of 10 minutes. Emerging from the fry, they move over conveyers to the packing table, where girls pack and weigh them. Carried along to the saucing machine, tomato sauce is added, and thence to the closing machine where the top is rolled on and hermetically sealed. The cans are then carried to the cookers where, under a steam pressure of 160 pounds, they are cooked for 90 minutes.

The immense productivity of the sardine industry in Monterey is to some extent due to conditions prevailing during the World War. Before that period the sardines used in the United States and throughout the world were imported mostly from France and Norway. Prior to the war period, however, sardines had been canned at Monterey on a small scale.

During the war the supply from Europe was stopped and the demand for food products in the United States encouraged the sardine canners to such an extent that several canneries were built at Monterey. The market for California sardines has been developed to such an extent that they are shipped to nearly every country in the world.

Letters to Parents Help School Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—"Letters to parents," something that the school child used to dread, generally because they were emergency messages dealing with deportment, have become an established feature at the Albany High School.

Dr. Harry E. Pratt, principal of the school, said the letters have been productive of both improvement on the part of pupils, and a greater interest by parents. They are not "conduct" letters, but a brief summary of the pupil's complete standing. So far the letter system has been used only for the senior classes.

"Before we organized the letter system," Dr. Pratt said, "sometimes parents were unaware of the subjects their boys and girls were studying. The first letter is a general senior letter to all parents. The next one goes to the parents of seniors who are carrying an additional burden of studies. The mid-year letter shows the parent just what the standing of his student is in regard to graduation, and what he must do before he can receive his diploma."

Town of Thousand Persons Has Factories but No Bank

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The town of Ellendale, in the center of the Peninsula fruit and berry belt and having a population of more than 1000 persons, is unique in being without a bank or banker. The nearest point for banking is eight miles distant. The town has a large button factory, lumber industries and a factory for fruit baskets, but no banking facilities.

FARM BOARD INCREASES LOANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Federal Farm Board has increased from $300,000 to $1,000,000, the maximum of a supplemental commodity loan to the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, according to announcement received at the headquarters of the association here.

Body Designs on Front Drive Cars Show Streamline Sweep

Set Low on Road and Without Steps, They Look Long and Speedy—New Color Effects—Front-Drive Engine Expected on Some 1930 Models

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchester, N. H.

WITH the introduction of the front drive motor vehicle into the American market, automotive designers are planning new lines for passenger vehicles. Simplicity is being stressed in every particular, without sacrificing any of the essentials. From tip to stern the new cars will look speedy, perform easily and sell with a minimum of sales effort. The effect of a cradled body is apparent in many of the front drive cars.

About 15 years ago the underslung car was placed on the market by three or four prominent manufacturers. Built by custom coachmakers, the price of these vehicles would be prohibitive today. Even the front drive was tried out on the road, but it never became popular. European and American automotive engineers were years ahead of their market in many things, and this was one of them.

On the Continent the front drive cars have tried to catch the popular fancy, but motorists were not attracted in numbers. As in the case of four-wheel brakes, balloon tires, disc wheels, four-speed gear box and other improvements, it has taken years to get attention from motor vehicle experts.

The front drive vehicle offers many chances for the elimination of unnecessary parts. Being slung low, the height of the body is much less than on the regular passenger car. Just enough clearance is allowed to avoid actual driving contact with the road. Highways today are smooth and efficient compared to the surfaces of 15 years back. A low body clearance then meant exposing the whole vehicle to unnecessary road pull, and in some cases meant stripping off a part of the car where the going was rough. Today a vehicle can be almost set on the road without interference.

Absence of Steps

The first change a motorist will notice on the latest front drive cars is the absence of steps on either side of the doors. Some of the front drive cars connect the front and rear splash guards but this is done to get away from too abrupt a change, rather than from a utility measure.

A decided streamline sweep is obtained on one design by terminating the front end somewhat after the style of a modified French car, either the Citreon or the Renault. With the desirability of inclosing all exposed chassis parts, a curved shroud is provided in front of the radiator core, which is of normal design. The shroud serves both as a radiator cover and an inclosure for the front axle drive mechanism.

The radiator filler cup is in the usual position but is so constructed that the streamline effect from one end of the body to the other is accentuated, rather than interrupted. The front of the shroud is an open grill of sufficient size to provide cooling. This can be equipped with shutters for winter use. Where extra cooling is desired, the radiator core can be set to follow the shroud lines more closely.

Another noticeable feature of the new bodies is the elimination of applied moldings. Instead of using an extra part to carry through the paneling effect, this decorative setting is a raised panel stamped into the body panels and sheet metal. Even the panels around the windows are stamped out rather than set on. By utilizing metal bodies which can be stamped out at desirable points, an effect of smartness is obtained, which is rather pleasing.

Color Treatment

The color treatment of these new bodies is interesting. Flat colors are used which are full toned in spots to be accentuated, and dull where a background treatment is desired. Thus on one roadster, from the middle of the front door, a full-bodied brown is used. The rest of the car, including the disc wheels, is a soft grey, which gives an interesting and striking effect. It seems to lengthen the vehicle, doing away with the stubborn look some roadsters achieve.

Another unusual color treatment is achieved by having the front fender color match the rear of the body while the rear fenders match the front of the vehicle, this being divided into two parts by deep and shallow tonings. With the doors set even with the lower edge of the body this catches the eye at a glance.

One of the sedan designs has full airplane front fenders which terminate at the opening edge of the front driving compartment door. The rear wheels are guarded by conventional guards which are set on independently.

Passenger and driving comfort is a natural consequence in these new cars. Being set low, they have ample room for three persons in the front compartment without driving disturbance.

Have a Speedy Look

The new cars not only look speedy, but they are speedy. Road resistance is perceptibly overcome by their low set, and better control at the driving wheel is a natural result also.

There is no question about the front drive car coming into the quantity market in a very few months. At the present time the cost of production is high, but with all the big factories going in for this new vehicle, definite action may be expected on some of the 1930 models.

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SHARP LINE SET BETWEEN NEWS AND EDITORIALS

Princeton Professor Opposes Excessive 'Interpretation,' in Institute Address

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Freedom of speech and the press, the labeling of all manner of propaganda, renewed efforts by educators and public-minded citizens to raise standards of public taste to a higher critical level toward all controversial issues, and a heightened sense of fair play for every point of view. These are some of the aims agreed on as of prime importance by educators and editors on the closing day of the Institute of Statesmanship which has been conducted here under the auspices of Rollins College.

Dr. Phillips Marshall Brown, professor of international law at Princeton University, disagreeing with a former speaker who said that it was necessary to interpret foreign news, declared that the true function of the press is to reflect facts and events.

"I do not mean that the rôle of interpretation of events by competent observers is not entitled to respect," he continued, "but this is chiefly an editorial function and is to be distinguished very clearly from a statement of facts.

"As American citizens we desire to reach our own conclusions concerning foreign policies and there is danger that the issues will be confused by the voluminous reports carried.

"In the coming London conference we shall doubtless be furnished with reports so voluminous as to be bewildering. The solution of the whole problem is that the great papers and press associations should content themselves with reporting actual happenings and accomplishments of the conference so that the American people may form their own judgments concerning the vast problems at issue. This calls for men of exceptional qualifications as foreign correspondents who should be trained extensively in history, economics, natural science, law and languages."

PRISON REFORM PLACES STRESS ON SEGREGATION

(Continued from Page 1)

of severity. Let us try instead to be reasonably intelligent about the matter, and see where we are going.

"The only purpose served by the fixed sentence is to remove the lawbreaker from society. In nine cases out of 10 he is restored one day to the social body, without being better fitted to enjoy its privileges or meet its responsibilities. First we thrust the offender inside, then we thrust him out. The sole measure of his detention is the warden's watch.

"I believe that we have reached the point in applying the law where a man should be sentenced to prison without regard to limitations of time. The judge on the bench sees before him a man who has lost in the struggle. No matter whether his responsibility is the greater, or conditions have helped to make him a lawbreaker, the judge sees him at his worst and applies the law as he conceives that it fits the case.

Thinks Only of Release

"Once inside a prison, the inmate lives merely for the day of his release. Freedom is his promised land. The desperate man outside becomes the docile man inside. The routine of prison life is measured by minutes and days. We have scarcely begun to judge of any man's fitness for release. It is my opinion that courts should be restricted to deciding upon a man's guilt and the necessity for his imprisonment.

"The moment that he leaves the court's jurisdiction and enters that of the prison, he should pass from the authority of one to the other. I would base the question of release wholly on a man's fitness. If his mental condition is such that he constitutes a social peril, then keep that man confined for the necessary term, though it may be for life. Equally, there is no intelligent reason to keep a man confined who has committed even capital crime, when he is adjudged to be ready for release."

Mr. Kennedy believes that study, segregation, education, will make it possible to decide when the typical prisoner is prepared for release. He would have this question decided by a board, embracing men skilled in research and of common sense as well. The prisoner unable to meet a physical, mental and moral standard gradually to be established, never would be released. And by degrees the control board could form estimates at least of the inner man applying for release, as well as the outer. As a natural sequence, the man convicted of violent, sometimes atrocious crime, must meet the severest test.

Prisons of Various Types

This broad plan will be realized in part by the establishment of a receiving prison, under the new state program. Then it is hoped to set up agricultural and industrial prisons and in every case to keep the better classes of men from the worst.

This outlook compares with present conditions in New York, where overcrowding has reached the most serious condition in the country. New York has but four major prisons and three of them are practically a century old. Auburn was opened in 1817, Sing Sing in 1825 and Clinton in 1845. Although extended and improved they are medieval in conception and fact. With Great Meadow, the fourth prison, each is crowded to the utmost. Not only is any measure of segregation impossible; conditions in these prisons are below ordinary human standards and a source of imminent danger, as proved by three insurrections within a year.

The so-called Baumes laws in New York, making a life sentence mandatory for fourth offenders, has jammed the prisons. This does not apply to the increased number in the degree that it applies to their longer tenure. Fourth offenders are comparatively rare, but the Baumes code extends to lesser offenders, lengthening their sentences in proportion. Then the courts of New York have looked with increasing severity upon lawbreakers. A recent study of typical sentences imposed in three New York institutions showed that the length of term in 1917 was 2 years, 6¾ months. In 1927 it was 6 years, 2½ months.

Prison Building Neglected

New York neglected its prison building until the condition became acute. Facilities range from 25 to 100 years behind the problem. In common with all other prison organizations of the country, that of New York suffers from lack of sufficient work. Neither is the scope of the available work undergoing expansion, but rather contraction, by reason of the growing population.

But New York is not unaware of the problem and Governor Roosevelt has undertaken its solution as one of the principal issues of his administration. Mr. Kennedy believes that five to ten years will find New York abreast of its difficulties, though the population will be measurably larger. He hopes to see distinct improvement in a year or two. And the new day of lasting reconstruction seems not far away.

WOMAN GROUPS ASK REDUCTION IN NAVAL ARMS

(Continued from Page 1)

Cure of War, who will sail on the Paris Jan. 24.

It calls upon the delegates at the naval parley "not to stay their deliberations until effective means have been found to relieve the citizens of the great powers from the enormous and burdensome cost of the building and maintenance of naval armament no longer required, to reduce naval armament among the great powers to a point so low that our own and other nations may feel secure against attack, and to end forever the competition in naval building among the great powers, and thus to bring the relations of these powers into more genuine accord with the principles of the General Pact for the Renunciation of War."

It further declares that the women believe that the majority of the population in the United States is in steadfast agreement with the Paris Pact renouncing war and are prepared to acclaim and support all acts of the conference which meet with their expectations.

Appeal From Japan

The appeal of the women of the United States will not be the only one to reach the delegates at London, for Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett, who followed Mrs. Catt on the conference program, announced that she and Miss Uta Hyashi are on their way from Tokyo to London with the signatures of 180,000 women begging the naval conference for a reduction in armament.

Mrs. Gauntlett, together with Mme. Marie Louise Puech of France, Frau Dorothee von Velsen of Germany, and Miss Kathleen D. Courtney of Great Britain, were presented to the conference by Miss Henrietta Roelofs, vice-chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, who declared that it is of the utmost importance for the women of the world to determine upon "what strategic things they can concentrate in making an international program."

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the American Association of University Women, presided at the first session and the concluding speaker was James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association, who gave a concise summary of the outstanding peace events of the year and discussed the part which "personalities have in making peace," mentioning Dwight W. Morrow for his activity in solving Mexican problems, Owen D. Young, for his work in arranging the German debt payments, and Aristide Briand and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, for risking their popularity at home in order to establish international programs.

Forum on Progress

With Mrs. Harrie R. Chamberlin of the National Young Women's Christian Association presiding and Mrs. Maud Swartz of the National Women's Trade Union League acting as recorder, the women devoted the afternoon session to a forum discussion on the progress already made in determining the causes and cures of war and the recommendation of such new relief measures as occurred to them.

Mrs. Catt will continue to serve as chairman of the national committee as the result of a vote taken at the meeting of the committee prior to the opening of the convention. The office of administration chairman was established, and Miss Josephine Schain, who for four years has served as secretary of the committee, was elected to fill it.

Miss Ruth Morgan and Miss Roelofs will continue as first and second vice-chairman of the committee, and Mrs. E. H. S. Iverthorne was elected third vice-chairman.

Miss Helen Livingstone was elected corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ben Hooper recording secretary, and Mrs. Parsons, treasurer.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Beulah T. Gilman, St. Paul, Minn.
A. E. J. Hurd, Dover, N. H.
Mrs. Faith E. Hurd, Dover, N. H.
Dauryce Mann, Bombay, India.

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Sea and Desert Give Up Treasures

Upper Left and Bottom Pictures, Wide World

Upper Row, Left to Right—Vase From Ruins Far Beneath the Sea; Citadel of Siwa, Built by the Senussites in the Sahara Desert. Bottom—Count De Prorok Preparing for an Exploring Trip Under the Waves.

Explorer of Lost Sahara Cities Finds Others on Floor of Ocean

(Continued from Page 1)

exist, have never been discovered. Traces of the Colossus of Rhodes are reported to have been found, and is a field for the new explorers. Ruins have been found in the Sea of Marmora, and the Lost Atlantis ever beckons the explorer.

Count De Prorok dispels in a few moments any sense one may have accepted, that the day of high adventure and exploration is past. "Four-fifths of the world is under water, and entirely unexplored," is his answer to the statement that fields for exploration are dwindling.

For centuries, the Sahara lay beneath its scorching sun, and was shunned by all save a few hardy adventurers. A faint atmosphere of romance hung over the Pyramids and the Sphinx, and discoveries in the Valley of the Kings opened up some of the treasured lore of Egyptian antiquity. Count De Prorok, as a student in Paris and Geneva, looked across in imagination at this barren expanse of shifting sand, and conceived that it held secrets of which the world did not dream.

Finds Traces of Sahara Lake

Acting on this conviction, at an early age he made a preliminary trip across the Sahara, which he has subsequently crossed six times, and where he has lived for the last six years, only coming out to civilization to lecture on his discovery of the tomb of Queen Tin Hinan, or to tell of the dancing girl in whose tomb were found records of her dancing triumphs throughout the ancient world in 800 B. C. His researches have discovered the lost cities of the Sahara, and established on sound grounds that the Sahara was formerly wooded, inhabited, and kept watered by a great inland lake.

Count De Prorok, who has been recognized for his signal contributions to archæology by being made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, the Geographical Societies of America, France and Egypt, and many other societies, penetrated to the heart of the Sahara and has established that a great inland lake, fed by the waters of the Niger River, formerly supplied moisture that sustained heavy vegetation and an extensive civilization in what is now a desolate waste.

The channel through which the Niger formerly fed this lake and the various shore lines of the lake itself as the waters disappeared under the blazing tropical sun have been found by Count De Porok and his fellow explorers. The lake, which was more extensive than any in the world today and was fed by a river as large as the Mississippi, underwent the same change that is now occurring to Lake Chad on the African interior.

River Shifts Channel

The Niger silted up its channel, turned to a new outlet, and the lake evaporated. With it went the vegetation and milder climate it had produced, and the cities on its borders were gradually deserted.

As the blazing sun of the tropics, without moisture from lake or the sea to offset its heat, continued to beat down upon this inland area, and the winds swirled across the sands, what is now known as the Sahara became ever less fit for habitation, until it is today the synonym for desolation. But 70 feet below its shifting sands, Count De Prorok has found traces of cultures that extend back for 250,000 years, at a conservative estimate. Cities have been found, and thousands of prehistoric flints recovered that indicate this area was inhabited earlier than any other known region of the earth's surface.

In his African researches, Count De Prorok has recorded the native music and dances of the present tribes of the Sahara, for use in his lectures and to preserve the customs which are being abandoned with the advance of civilization.

Among the evidences of civilization of a former period found in the depths of the Sahara, is the citadel of Siwa, built by the Senussites. This fortress rises to the height of many modern buildings, and indicates a long and highly developed culture.

Monitor a Hardy Traveler

Count De Prorok paid the Monitor a high tribute as an international daily newspaper. It is found everywhere, in the remote corners of the desert, among uncivilized races, carried on camel's backs and appreciated by men far from civilization as is no other single publication, he said.

An interesting sidelight on the Monitor's utility after it has been read is given by his statement that thousands of archæological "finds" have been wrapped in its pages for safe keeping in transport out of the desert. Count De Prorok said he also had found the Monitor on the summit of the Alps, and that it is on many tables throughout the Malay Archipelago in out-of-the-way areas.

Praise for the airplane and the discoveries of modern times as instruments of archæological research is given by Count De Prorok. The possibilities of discovery opened by their means are unlimited, he said. Count De Prorok is visiting 50 cities in the United States on a lecture tour, illustrated with moving pictures of his discoveries. This is his eighth consecutive tour on this continent. He has recorded his explorations in a book just published, entitled "Mysterious Sahara," in addition to his former book, "No Man's Sahara."

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With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continued debate on tariff.

Agriculture sub-committee continued investigation of cotton exchanges.

House continued consideration of War Department supply bill for amendment.

Immigration Committee took up bill to restrict immigration from Western Hemisphere.

Public Lands Committee held hearing on administration in national parks.

Foreign Affairs Committee continued hearing on classification of clerks in the foreign service.

Rivers and Harbors Committee took up proposed improvement of Saginaw River, Michigan.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa, attacked Farm Board policy of reducing wheat acreage.

Resident Commissioners Guevara and Osias pleaded for Philippine independence on the ground that the islanders were capable of self-government.

Amendment of Volstead law to permit manufacture and sale of fermented beverages of not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol, and to permit sale and manufacture of beer and wine in states which by legislation authorize such manufacture and sale, proposed in bills reintroduced by Rep. Auf Der Heide (D.), New Jersey.

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Board Starts Third Market Association

WASHINGTON (AP)—The third national commodity marketing association set up under the guidance of the Federal Farm Board came into existence at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 13 with the filing of articles of incorporation for the American Cotton Co-operative Association—a $30,000,000 farmer-owned and-controlled central sales agency for marketing cotton co-operatives of the South.

Details of the action at Wilmington were made public here at the offices of the Federal Farm Board, which announced the incorporators of the association as follows: Allen Northington, Montgomery, Ala.; Sam L. Morley, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Charles G. Henry, Little Rock, Ark.; J. E. Conwell, Atlanta, Ga.; Tait Butler, Memphis, Tenn.; U. B. Blalock, Raleigh, N. C.; R. O. McCutchen, Bishopville, S. C.; N. C. Williamson, Lake Providence, La.; Gowan Jones, El Paso, Tex.; Harry Williams, Dallas, Tex.; Fay Speery, Berino, N. M.

Reading Railroad to Electrify Lines

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — In conformity with plans to electrify its lines, the Reading Railroad has signed a contract with the Philadelphia Electric Company to supply current for a period of 20 years in varying amounts to a maximum cost of $1,500,000 annually, he contract, which was negotiated by Agnew T. Dice, president of the railroad, and William H. Taylor, president of the electric company, after deliberations during the last three years, is said to be one of the largest ever executed in the public utility field.

The Reading will not begin to use the power until May 1, 1931, but the contract has been made effective so that the company can build its conduits and sub-stations. One of the first steps in the Reading's electrification program will be a 24-mile link between the Reading station at Market and Twelfth Streets, Philadelphia, to Langhorne, Montgomery County, which is to be completed by July 1, 1931. In the meantime an elaborate safety signal system is being erected, for which the current is now available.

The railroad will consume approximately 20,000,000 kilowatt hours annually for its suburban service, and the cost of this service under the contract will be about $300,000. After the electrification of the company's through passenger and freight service, the consumption will be 200,000,000 kilowatt hours per year. The total cost of the Reading's electrification program has been placed at $52,000,000.

Housewives Find Road Lights an Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Traffic lights of this city are serving an extra purpose in addition to the one for which they were erected, according to George P. Allen, in charge of the city's fire and traffic alarm system.

It has been discovered by some of the city's housewives that two red lights and two green lights with the two intermediate ambers give the proper period for boiling eggs. Two red lights will total 40 seconds, the intermediate ambers will total eight seconds and the two green lights 40 seconds, making a total of 88 seconds, or almost a minute and a half—and a soft-boiled egg.

Mr. Allen states that housewives along the residential section of Main Street have told him they use the lights to gauge the proper time in which to boil breakfast eggs and that it never fails. At least some use has been found for the amber lights in this city, says Mr. Allen.

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Bricks 20 Feet Long Now Possible Under New Discovery in Ceramics

Pennsylvania State College Announces Process for Making Road-Building Material—No Name Yet Chosen for Product

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP)—Bricks so enormous that two of them would about make the wall of a small bungalow were forecast in the announcement Jan. 13 of discovery of a new building material at Pennsylvania State College.

The announcement says that with this new material bricks may be made 20 feet long, 5 feet wide and 6 to 8 inches thick. Their colors are expected to be red or buff. The surface of the small models which have been made in the laboratory resembles that of paving bricks.

The material is a vitreous clay substance produced by Prof. Joseph B. Shaw and Myril C. Shaw of the ceramics department. Professor Shaw is a leading investigator in ceramics and consultant for several commercial organizations. The financial backing for this research was supplied by W. B. Pine (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, and the objective was to discover a new road-paving substance. The announcement, issued by the college, says:

"Roads harder than concrete, cheaper than macadam and easier to build than either of them are promised in the new material. These new roads will be made of huge bricks, as large as 5 by 20 feet and 6 to 8 inches thick, laid on graded earth surface, just as present concrete slab roads are.

"The paving material may be manufactured anywhere that deposits of clay or shale are found, no special quality of raw material being required. An entirely new manufacturing process had to be devised and a new way of handling raw materials. The results were 'bricks' of unprecedented size and hardness, large, massive clay products which it was impossible to make under any of the present methods."

The material weighs about 100 pounds per cubic foot. No name has yet been chosen for it.

Professor Shaw withheld details of the process, saying he would present them in a paper before the American Ceramics Society at its meeting in Toronto Feb. 16 to 21.

Uses in addition to paving are under consideration, such as the processed small home, facings for buildings, sea walls and dams, and floors and pilings.

Judge Recommends Lenient Sentences

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Judge Hugh Morris, of the United States District Court, now has announced from the bench of his tribunal that he will use his heart as well as his head, and his head as well as his heart, in imposing sentence on those found guilty in his court.

"The value of severe sentences," he declared, "is doubtful. This court is not concerned in making men suffer, but, rather, in convincing them by fair and just treatment, leaning a little toward leniency, perhaps, that the Government is their friend and wants to help them be good citizens."

Judge Morris insisted that the law does not want severity, but justice. "We must treat men fairly in the matter of sentences to secure respect for the law and the courts," he continued. "The Government wants to persuade the convicted men to become good and obedient citizens." Judge Morris has won much commendation on his attitude toward convicted prisoners, and has also been one of the outstanding personages in the movement for the Americanization of aliens.

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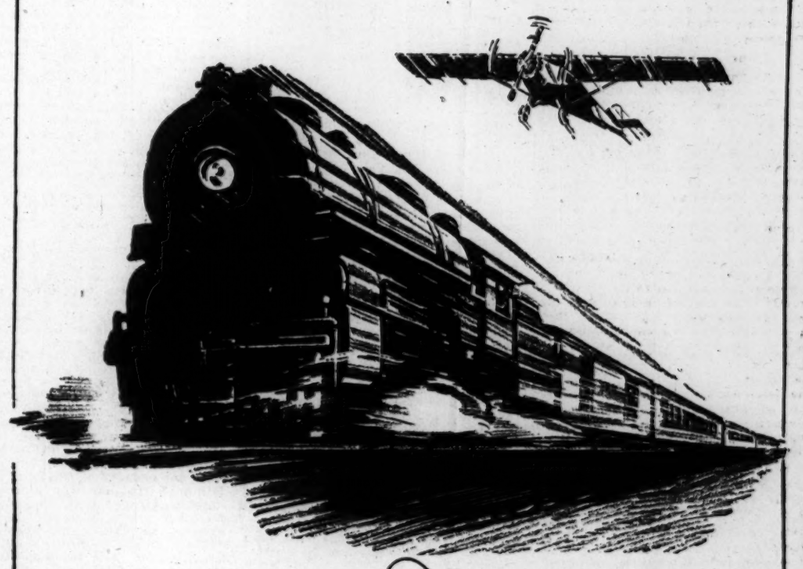
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Supplementary Report by Law Board Details Plans for Strengthening Enforcement

The report supplemental to the preliminary report submitted to the President on Nov. 21, 1929:

1. Transfer of investigation and preparation of cases to the Department of Justice.

2. Codification of legislation applicable to enforcement of prohibition. (a) The draft made by the Bureau of Prohibition. (b) The suggestion as to rewriting the whole act.

3. Amendments recommended: (a) provision for making so-called padlock injunctions more effective; (b) provision for taking full advantage of the activities of state officers in cases of unlawful transportation; (c) definition of "casual or slight violations."

4. Relief of congestion in the federal courts: (a) The plans suggested; (b) the constitutional requirements as to a grand jury; (c) the constitutional requirements as to a jury trial; (d) the nature of the office of United States Commissioner; (e) draft of the proposed legislation.

In our preliminary report we suggested four measures for increasing the effectiveness of the National Prohibition Act, namely: (1) Transfer to the Department of Justice of investigation and preparation of cases for prosecution and related activities of enforcement; (2) codification of federal legislation applicable to the enforcement of prohibition; (3) provision for making the procedure in so-called padlock injunctions more effective, and (4) provisions for relieving congestion in the federal courts.

Transfer of Cases

1. Transfer of investigation and preparation of cases to the Department of Justice.

We have examined carefully the draft bill agreed upon by the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice and are of opinion that it is well adapted to the purpose and that the partition of authority which it makes is well conceived and carried out. We recommend that this measure be enacted and that thereupon, in codifying the laws relating to enforcement of prohibition, the proper amendments and adaptations be made to adjust the existing laws in detail to the changes so made.

2. Codification of legislation applicable to enforcement of prohibition.

(A) The draft made by the Bureau of Prohibition.

Before the draft bill for transfer of investigation and preparation of cases came to us (on Jan. —) we had received (on Dec. 20) a draft compilation in which the Bureau of Prohibition had brought together the materials, with certain suggested amendments.

We have gone over this compilation thoroughly and in detail, and consider it well done. It will serve excellently as the basis of the codification we recommend and we are at work adapting the details to the requirements of the transfer to the Department of Justice, working into the text our recommendations as to strengthening enforcement in certain particular respects and putting the whole material in such form as to present the entire body of statute law bearing upon enforcement of prohibition in one harmonious statute.

New Division of Powers

As illustrating the need of this it should be noted that the National Prohibition Act as originally enacted provided for enforcement by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Hence, from one end to the other it refers to powers and duties of "the Commissioners." Afterward the act of March 3, 1927, C 348, 44, St. L. 1381, put most of these powers in and conferred most of these duties upon the Commissioner of Prohibition.

If now the act for transfer to the Department of Justice is adopted, these latter powers and duties will be partitioned between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, or committed to them jointly. Thus the words "the Commissioner," recurring in section after section of the laws relating to enforcement of prohibition, will mean the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, the two acting jointly, or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to the results of a historical investigation extending through at least three successive statutes. This is only one of many examples which might be adduced.

It is our purpose to submit a further supplemental report shortly, in which we shall present a fully worked out codification.

(B) The suggestion as to rewriting the whole act.

One preliminary question must be considered. In his letter of transmission to the chairman of this commission, the Commissioner of Prohibition says, with much truth: "It is believed that the substance of all present statutes could be rewritten in less than half the words now used to express them."

Rewriting Not Desirable

It is submitted that such a rewriting of the several sections is not desirable. It would put in jeopardy the results of long-continued judicial construction of the different provisions as they stand, some of which have been in force for a long time and have been the subject of much litigation.

Questions would be raised as to the reasons for the verbal changes made in the revision. A long period of uncertainty as to the meaning of many sections would ensue. The experience of revisions in which the wording of statutes has been changed, in order to make the revision as a whole more compendious or put it in better literary form, is full of warnings.

In addition to changes of form needed to make the legislation relating to enforcement of prohibition more effective, we recommend certain amendments to the substance of the national prohibition act.

(A) Provision for making so-called padlock injunctions more effective.

We recommend adding at the end of Section 22, Title 11, of the national prohibition act the following paragraph:

Further Change Needed

If in any proceeding under this section it is made to appear to the court that any person or persons unknown have or claim an interest in such room, house, building, structure, boat, vehicle, or place, or some part thereof, which would be affected by the order prayed for, it may order that such person or persons unknown be made parties by designating them as unknown owners of or claimants of some interest in the property described, and such person or persons, and any defendant or defendants who are absent from the jurisdiction or whom, whether within or without the jurisdiction, it is impracticable to serve otherwise, or who are shown to the satisfaction of the court to be concealing themselves for the purpose of evading service of process or of any order of the court, may be served in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Judicial Code (Title 28, Section 118, U. S. C.).

This will require a further amendment by adding to Section 39 of Title 11 as follows:

Change the period at the end of the last line to a comma and proceed: "Or there must be substituted service as provided in Section 22 of this title."

As to the need of such an amendment, see:

United States v. McCrory, 26 Fed. (2d) 189.

United States v. Waverly Club, 22 Fed. (2d) 422.

There is testimony before us that this Waverly Club has been "an open, persistent and extensive violator of the prohibition laws"; that, on Nov. 11 last, it was "still operating" and that "all efforts to obtain service upon interested owners or proprietors have been futile, so that the place is constantly conducted in open defiance of law."

What Federal Judge Says

Also, a Federal judge, who has been hearing so-called padlocked cases in New York, says:

"I am not only concerned about the inadequacies of the law to enforce 'padlock' proceedings against nonresident defendants, but I have observed its failure to control effectively situations where resident owners, landlords and tenants were concealing themselves and successfully evading service of process.

"Many cases that I heard . . . were distressing because of the inability under the law to close places that were flagrant and persistent violators because of the cunning, strategy and resourcefulness of the owners of such places in disabling the authorities from making the necessary service of process.

"This condition not only appeared in the service of original subpoenas, but . . . in many cases it has been impossible to effect final process or decree by serving it upon the party in interest."

We recommend meeting this situation by making available to the Government the course of procedure regularly made use of in the states generally when private claims to property are concerned.

(B) Provision for taking full advantage of the activities of state officers in cases of unlawful transportation.

This subject was considered at the time we made our preliminary report but there was not sufficient time to permit of our reaching a satisfactory conclusion. Further study has convinced us of the importance of this matter and of the entire feasibility of meeting the situation by a short amendment. Hence we recommend the following new paragraph to be inserted at the end of Section 26 of Title II:

Road to More Co-operation

Any State, county or municipal officer of the law may, on discovery of any person in the act of transporting in violation of this liquors in any wagon, buggy, automobile, water or air craft, or any other vehicle, seize the same and any and all intoxicating liquors found therein being transported contrary to law, and arrest any person in charge of the same, and may thereupon proceed against such person and property in the appropriate federal court as hereinbefore provided.

As to the need of this, we have the testimony of a number of prohibition administrators and an interesting statement in the prohibition survey of New York. Experience has shown that inability to take full advantage of the activities of state officers in localities where they are inclined to co-operate has been a source of embarrassment, particularly in states in which there is no state enforcement law under which to carry on a state prosecution.

As things are, the most that such officers do is, if so inclined, to notify the prohibition administrator of what they have found and leave it to his frequently over-worked office to send to the locality and take charge. In that event, it is true, the federal authorities may use the evidence obtained:

United States v. Jankowski, 28 F. (2d) 810.

March v. United States, 29 F. (2d) 172.

United States v. Bumbola, 23 F. (2) 596.

Also they may adopt a seizure by state officers and enforce a forfeiture:

Dodge v. United States, 272 U. S. 530.

Should Have More Power

But where the local officers are willing to do more they ought to be empowered to do so. They ought to be empowered to take the person and property before a state magistrate or United States commissioner under Section 591, Title 18, U. S. C., and Section 26, Title 11, National Prohibition Act, and have the person held to the federal court and the property disposed of as there prescribed, without having to send for the prohibition agent.

As to the constitutionality of giving such power to the state officers, there can be no question. Section 591, Title 18 U. S. C., provides:

"For any crime or offense against the United States the offender may by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any United States commissioner, or by any chancellor, judge of a Supreme or Superior Court, chief or first judge of Common Pleas, Mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any State where he may be found, and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense."

This section (with the exception of the clause as to the United States commissioners) was in the original judiciary act of 1789 (1st L. 91) in 1842 (5 St. C. 516, Sections 1, 2) and "commissioners of the Circuit Courts" were given the powers of a justice of the peace as to "arresting, imprisoning or bailing."

New Office Established

In cases of federal offenses, in the revised statutes, commissioners were, accordingly, interpellated in the original section of the judiciary act and afterward, in 1896 (29 Stl. 154), the office of United States Commissioner was created, to "have the same powers and perform the same duties as are now imposed upon commissioners of the Circuit Courts." In the Judicial Code, Section 591 was put in its present form to incorporate the change.

Thus from 1789 to the present, state magistrates have been empowered to issue warrants, admit to bail and bind over to the federal courts, in case of offenses against the United States. Moreover, the power to issue search warrants, in case of federal offenses, is given to judges of state courts of record by Sec. 811, Title 18, U. S. C., and this is expressly applied to enforcement of prohibition by Sec. 2, Title 11, of the National Prohibition Act.

If these powers may be given to the state magistrates, power of instituting proceedings under federal laws may be given to state peace officers.

There can be no question of the constitutionality of the provision in Section 51, Title 18, S. U. S. C. It was passed on directly in ex parte Gist, 26 Ala., 156, 161. In that case, in which the subject is considered very fully, the court says (p. 164):

"The action in question was passed by the first Congress which assembled after adoption of the Constitution. The Government was then principally administered by those who had framed that instrument. It must be regarded as a contemporaneous legislative exposition of the Constitution made after very mature deliberation and discussion.

Has Governed Ever Since

"It has been acquiesced in ever since and has been repeatdly recognized as a valid law by every department of the Government, and if any question should be considered as put to rest by long acquiescence, contemporaneous exposition and extensive and uniform recognition of its validity, the one before us would certainly fall within that category; and if we were doubtful as to the constitutionality of this law these considerations would go far."

Also the court says (p. 164-5):

"There is nothing in the objection that the exercise of this power makes the justice a federal officer within the meaning of the second clause of the second section of Article II of the Constitution. He renders a voluntary service, and in an enlarged sense, is, pro hac vice, an officer, but not one within the meaning of the clause above referred to. He is an officer of the State and permitted by the State to aid the Federal Government in securing offenders against the criminal laws of the Union, so that they may be brought to trial before the federal courts, and this power, we are of the opinion, he may constitutionally exercise."

An act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793, authorized State magistrates to act in the rendition of fugitive slaves under the laws of the United States. This was held constitutional in Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 16 pet., 539. The Court said it had no doubt that under that act "State magistrates may, if they choose, exercise that authority."

In Kurtz v. Moffit, 115 U. S., 487, it was held that a State police officer or private citizen could not arrest a deserter from the military service of the United States unless the power was derived "from some rule of the law of England which has become part of our law, or from the legislation of Congress." (p. 498).

Other Case Cited

Gambino v. United States, 275 U. S., 310, holds that the words "any officer of the law" in Sec. 26, Title II, National Prohibition Act, refer only to federal officers. The holding of the Supreme Court of the United States on the provision of the fugitive slave law in Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 16 pet., 539, and the argument last quoted from ex parte Gist, Supreme, shows that the proposed provision would not have the effect of making state, county or municipal peace officers federal officers. They would have power to assist in executing the federal laws, just as a citizen without becoming thereby a peace officer may assist in enforcing the law by arresting a felon. Compare also Sec. 22, Title II, National Prohibition Act, allowing "any prosecuting attorney of any state or any subdivision thereof" to bring a suit to enjoin a nuisance under that act.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that United States v. Lanza, 260 U. S., 377, which does not involve nor consider the questions here raised, but only decides that there are two distinct sovereignties, administering two distinct laws, has no bearing on the constitutionality of what is proposed.

In Harris v. Superior Court, 51 cale, app., 15, the court held that the power given state magistrates under Sec. 519 authorized state and municipal peace officers to arrest under warrants issued by such magistrates, as an incident of the power conferred on the magistrates. But to come within this case a warrant from the state magistrate would have to precede action by the state peace officer. It would not go so far as to authorize the seizure and other proceedings under Sec. 26, Title II, National Prohibition Act, where a state officer acting lawfully under his state authority discovers liquor in course of unlawful transportation. It is submitted that he ought to be given that power.

Defining Degree of Offense

Definition of "casual or slight violation."

In order to enable legislation for relief of congestion in the federal courts to avoid certain constitutional difficulties hereinafter considered, it was suggested in our preliminary report that it would be expedient to define the term "casual or slight violations" made use of in the Jones law. This could be done by inserting a paragraph after the first paragraph of Section 29, Title II. The following is suggested:

For the purposes of prosecution, the following shall be deemed casual or slight violations: (1) Unlawful possession, (2) single sales of small quantities by persons not engaged in habitual violation of the law, (3) unlawful making of small quantities where no other person is employed, (4) assisting in making or transporting as a casual employee only, (5) transporting of small quantities by persons not habitually engaged in transportation of illicit liquors or habitually employed by habitual violators of the law.

This should be considered in connection with our proposal as to relief of congestion in the federal courts. We propose that in case of "casual or slight violations" the district attorney may prosecute by complaint or information and in such case, if so prosecuted, the penalty for each offense shall be a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment in jail (not at hard labor) not to exceed six months or both. Thus the discretion of the judge as to sentence in all cases prosecuted by indictment remains.

Also we propose that the district attorney may prosecute in any case by indictment with the possibility of severe penalties. But in the five cases named, he may prosecute by complaint or information and the matter may be disposed of summarily.

Why it is important to define "casual or slight violations" will be shown at length in connection with the proposal for relief of congestion in the federal courts.

Relieving Clogged Courts

Relief of Congestion in the Federal Courts:—

Complaints of congestion in the federal courts, due to the large number of petty prosecutions under the national prohibition act, come from many parts of the country. For example, in one of the less populous districts there were 1263 liquor prosecutions in the year just ended and 800 cases are now pending. It is not merely that this volume of prosecutions clogs the dockets and interferes with the other business of the courts. In order to dispose of the cases at all it is necessary to resort to "bargain days" or to hold a "cafeteria court," with serious effects on the dignity of the tribunal and on respect for the federal courts.

In one large city Saturday is "bargain day"; 95 per cent of those prosecuted in liquor cases plead guilty, are fined and go their way as in a police court. In one federal court there are 30 to 35 pleas of guilty on each weekly "bargain day."

Under such circumstances the severe penalties prescribed by the law become a joke. Moreover, it happens not infrequently that those who ought to be dealt with severely are able to take advantage of the crowded dockets and participate in the bargain penalties.

Petty prosecutions must go on. It will not do to create an impression that minor infractions are to be tolerated. But the pressure of the large volume of prosecutions for minor infractions, due to the necessity of proceeding in the great run of cases by indictment and jury trial, seriously interferes with vigorous handling of major infractions perfunctory.

Weakens Respect for Laws

This condition and the resulting policy of wholesale disposition of cases on bargain days has done much toward creating a feeling in some localities that the law cannot be enforced.

(a) Three plans have been urged for relieving this congestion. One is to increase the number of federal judges, another to create inferior federal courts, or, as it has been put, federal police courts, for petty cases, while a third would utilize the present machinery of the courts.

In our preliminary report we recommended the third plan. We consider that the first plan would leave cumbersome procedure by indictment, which is wholly unsuited to minor infractions, in full force, and would simply multiply the apparatus designed for great cases in order to deal with small cases.

We considered the second plan objectionable because it would multiply courts. It would also involve the constitutional questions which arise in connection with the third plan. Moreover, as the judges, under Section 1 of Article III of the Constitution, would necessarily hold for life, it would give us a set of permanent courts for what conceivably might prove a transient situation.

Assuming that the third plan is preferable, it remains to consider the constitutional questions involved and work out the details of the needed legislation.

Adjusting to Fifth Amendment

(B) The constitutional requirements as to a grand jury.

Either the second or the third plan would have to be adjusted to the requirements of the Fifth Amendment as to prosecution by indictment found by a grand jury, of Article III, Section 3, and the Sixth Amendment as to trial by jury, and of Article III, Section 1, as to the appointment and tenure of judges.

In the Fifth Amendment it is provided that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on an indictment or presentment of a grand jury." This provision has been considered in the following cases: Ex Parte Wilson, 114, U. S. 417, 423; Mackin v. United States, 117, U. S. 351; Ex Parte Bain, 121, U. S. 13; Parkinson v. United States, 121, U. S. 281; United States v. De Walt, 128, U. S. 393; in re Medley, 134, U. S. 160, 164; in re Mills, 135, U. S. 263, 267; in re Clausen, 140, U. S. 205; Wong Wing v. United States, 163, U. S. 228; Poquette Habana, 175, U. S. 677, 682; United States v. Moreland, 258, U. S. 433; Brede v. Powers, 263, U. S. 4; Dickinson v. United States, 159, Fed. 801; Low v. United States, 169, Fed. 86; Weeks v. United States, 216, Fed. 292; Yaffee v. United States, 276, Fed. 497; Falconi v. United States, 280, Fed. 706; De Jianne v. United States, 282, Fed. 757; Rossini v. United States, 6 Fed. (2d) 350; Christian v. United States, 8, Fed. (2d) 732; Grader v. United States, 21, Fed. (2d) 513.

Defining Infamous Crimes

The decisive cases are Ex-Parte Wilson and United States v. Moreland. In Ex-Parte Wilson the actual decision was that "a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years at hard labor was an infamous crime within the Fifth Amendment and could only be prosecuted by indictment of a grand jury" (P. 429). But in the course of a historical review of the subject, Gray J. pointed out that any imprisonment at hard labor (P. 429) and any imprisonment in a state prison or penitentiary (428) were infamous punishments. He quoted Chief Justice Shaw, who said in the leading case of Jones v. Robbins, 8 Gray, 329, 349:

"The state prison, for any term of time, is now by law substituted for all the ignominious punishments formerly in use, and unless this is ignominious, then there is no ignominous punishment, other than capital."

Also (P. 426), Gray, J., said:

"The question is whether the crime is one for which the statutes authorize the court to award an infamous punishment, not whether the punishment ultimately awarded is an infamous one. When the accused is in danger of being subjected to an infamous punishment, he has the right to insist that he shall not be put upon his trial except on the accusation of a grand jury."

In United States v. Moreland, the statute provided a fine of not more than $500, and imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year. The actual sentence was six months in a workhouse at hard labor. The feature of hard labor was held to make it an infamous crime. Also in Wong Wing v. United States, relied on in the Moreland case, a commitment for 60 days to a house of correction at hard labor was held to come within the constitutional provision.

Results of the Cases

The result of the cases is that where the statute subjects the accused to a danger of (1) any imprisonment in a penitentiary or state prison or its equivalent, or (2) for more than one year, since by Section 541, Title 18, U. S. C., crimes punishable by imprisonment for more than one year are felonies, or (3) for any period, if at hard labor, the crime is infamous and there must be an indictment by a grand jury, as the basis of prosecution. Hence where the imprisonment is to be in jail, is not to exceed six months, and is not to be at hard labor, it would seem clear that the crime is not infamous. It is only where there is a possibility of imprisonment in a penitentiary or state prison or its equivalent, for more than a year, or at hard labor, that an indictment is required.

A distinction is made in the Jones law (act of March 2, 1929) between "casual or slight violations" and major violations. This distinction may well be taken advantage of to set off a category of offenses to be the subject of simpler prosecutions. Legislation defining the term "casual or slight violations," providing that the district attorney may prosecute such violations upon complaint or by information, and that in such cases, when so prosecuted, the penalty for each offense should be a fine not to exceed $500, or confinement in jail, without hard labor, not to exceed six months, or both, would obviate the long delay, unnecessary expense, the needless keeping in session of grand juries, which are demanded by the present state of the law.

Possible Questions Raised

Three observations shoud be made at this point.

It has been seen that the necessity of indictment by a grand jury depends on the possibility of punishment attached to the charges. The Jones law prescribes for every offense under Title 11 of the National Prohibition act a possible maximum punishment of five years' imprisonment. Hence since that law every prosecution, even for the most casual or slight violation, except for unlawful possession or for maintenance of a nuisance, requires the action of a grand jury.

A question might be raised why the maximum penalties for "casual or slight violations" are proposed to be fixed as low as a fine of $500 and six months in jail. The answer is that we have to consider also the the constitutional provisions with respect to jury trial and the limits of petty prosecutions in which hearing before a magistrate is constitutionally allowable. This will be considered in another connection.

Another question might arise as to the need of defining "casual or slight violations."

The Jones law gives a wide judicial discretion as to sentence. This discretion will remain in all cases prosecuted by indictment. But with respect to cases to be prosecuted by a simpler procedure, it is necessary to define a class of offenses with respect to which the accused is not potentially subjected to an infamous punishment. The surest way of doing this is by defining the term alreday used in the law.

Considering Jury Trial

The Constitutional requirements as to jury trial.

Section 3 of Article III of the Constitution requires trial of all "crimes" to be by jury. The Sixth Amendment provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

The important cases bearing on these provisions are: Callon v. Wilson, 127 U. S. 540; Thompson v. Utah, 170 U. S. 540; Capital Traction Company v. Hof, 174 U. S. 1; Schick v. United States, 195 U. S. 65; Rasmussen v. United States, 197 U. S. 516; Dickinson v. United States (C. C. A.) 159 Fed. 601; Low v. United States (C. C. A.) 169 Fed. 86; Freeman v. United States (C. C. A.) 227 Fed. 732; Coates v. United States (C. C. A.) 290 Fed. 194.

In Callon v. Wilson the statute provided for trial before a magistrate without a jury in the police court of the District of Columbia, with an appeal in case of conviction to the Supreme Court, where there would be trial by jury. This was held contrary to the requirements of Section 3, Article III. The crux of the case was that the police court of the District of Columbia was a separate court.

The Supreme Court of the United States said that this police court was a "trial court in the fullest sense of the word" (p. 552). But it conceded (p. 555) that there may be a class of "petty or minor offenses," and not of the class triable before a jury, which might by act of Congress be tried without a jury and to which the doctrine of Jones v. Robbins, 8 Gray, 329,341 (generally accepted by the State courts)—i. e., that it is enough if accused may have a jury trial as of right on appeal—would apply.

Harlen, J., said (in conclusion p. 557) "Except in that grade of offenses, which, according to common law, may be proceeded against summarily in any tribunal legally constituted for that purpose, the guaranty of an impartial jury to the accused in a criminal prosecution, conducted either in the name, or by or under the authority, of the United States, secures to him the right to enjoy that mode of trial from the first moment, and in whatever court he is put on trial for the offense charged.

"In such cases a judgment of conviction not based on a verdict of a jury is void. To accord to the accused a right to be tried by jury in an appelate court after he has been once fully tried otherwise than by a jury in the court of original jurisdiction, and sentenced to pay a fine or be imprisoned for not paying it, does not satisfy the requirements of the Constitution."

There is no definition of "petty offenses in Callon v. Wilson."

Thompson v. Utah really involves the question of waiver of a jury in felon cases and necessity of personal presence of accused at the trial in such cases. Very likely it is applicable also to high-grade misdemeanors punishable with imprisonment for a considerable time (not more than a year, however) or a short time with hard labor. But it has no application to petty offenses.

Jury Trial in Petty Cases

Schick v. United States was a prosecution on information for violation of the oleomargarine statute. It involved a penalty of $50. The court held the Constitution did not require a jury trial in such cases. The court said (pps. 67, 68):

"So small a penalty for violating a revenue statute indicates only a petty offense. It is not one necessarily involving any moral delinquency. The violation may have been the result of ignorance or thoughtlessness and must be classed with such illegal acts as acting as an auctioneer or peddler without a license or making a deed without affixing the proper stamp. That by other sections of this statute more serious offenses are described and more grave punishments provided does not lift this one to the dignity of a crime (i. e., as referred to in Art. III, Sec. 2 of the Constitution), (pp. 67-8).

This case is important also because it indicates (pp. 71-72) that in case of a petty offense the Sixth Amendment does not apply.

As to the suggestion about moral delinquency, compare United States v. Day (C. C. A., second circuit), July 15, 1929.

Capital Traction Company v. Hof is interesting for the way in which the court limited Callen v. Wilson. In the latter case the court had rejected the doctrine of Shaw, C. J., in Jones vs. Robbins (8 Gray, 327,341), which is followed in the state courts. But in Capital Traction Company v. Hof the court adopted that doctrine for civil cases, distinguishing Callen v. Wilson on the ground that the latter was a criminal case. If the Seventh Amendment and Article III, Section 5, are compared with respect to their purpose and historical background, there is no real distinction between the requirement for criminal and that for civil cases. The court was, so far as it could, giving up the position taken in Callen v. Wilson.

Cut Jury in Half

In Rasmussen vs. United States, a statute as to Alaska provided for a jury of six in trials for misdemeanors. It was held that the Sixth Amendment applied to Alaska and that the statute was unconstitutional. Here the misdemeanor in question called for imprisonment in jail for not less than three months nor more than a year and a fine of not more than $500. But the only jury trial allowed was a jury of six.

Dickinson vs. United States holds that Section 3 of Article III. is "peremptory in form" so that there can be no waiver of a full jury of 12 in a misdemeanor of high grade. It has no bearing on the question as to a hearing in the district court before a commissioner, with a jury trial in that court, if sought, in case of petty offenses.

This decision of a circuit court of appeals is not conclusive. It goes on what we venture to think an unsound distinction between Article III, Section 3, and the Sixth Amendment, namely, that the former defines a tribunal, while the latter creates a right which may be waived. The claims asserted by the Colonists before the Revolution, the Declaration of Rights of the Continental Congress in 1774, the discussions in the Constitutional Convention and the Federalist, as well as the whole history of the subject, show that Article III, Section 3, as well as the Sixth Amendment, was designed to declare an immemorial common-law right.

How Courts Differ

In Low v. United States, the question was as to waiver of a jury in cases of felony. The court distinguishes "petty offenses"; it also distinguishes between a civil and a criminal case.

Freeman v. United States is another decision of a Circuit Court of Appeals to much the same effect. It holds that in case of felony the accused cannot agree to substitution of one judge for another during the trial, that jury trial is trial by "twelve men presided over by a judge" (p. 774).

In Coates v. United States there was a conviction under the national prohibition act with sentence of 12 months in jail and a fine of $1000. The court held that in view of the punishment this was a case requiring a jury trial and that (under Thompson v. Utah) a jury could not be waived.

The court distinguishes petty offenses but declines to draw the line. See, however, Frank v. United States (C. C. A. Sixth Circuit), 192 Fed. 864, where there was a fine of $200 and was held to be a petty offense.

As to the historical background of this subject, see Frankfurter and Corcoran, Petty Federal Offenses and the Constitutional Guarantee of Trial by Jury, 39 Harvard Law Review, 917.

District Court Hearing

In view of the general holding of state courts on analogous provisions and of the concessions and distinctions made by the Supreme Court of the United States in the leading case of Callen v. Wilson, it is submitted that we may provide for a hearing in the District Court before a magistrate, provided trial by jury in that court is preserved to the accused.

As will be shown presently, the United States Commissioner is not a separate court and does not hold a court. What he does is done in the District Court. Hence we recommended, in our preliminary report, a hearing in the District Court, before a magistrate in that court, with provision for jury trial in the same court. But in view of Rasmussen v. United States and Coates v. United States it seems desirable to limit the penalty by a maximum fine of $500 and six months in jail. This is strongly indicated also by the history of jury trial in the colonies and in our several states. See the article of Frankfurter and Corcoran, in 39 Harvard Law Review, 917, above referred to.

The nature of the office of United States Commissioner:

It is important, as shown by Callen v. Wilson, that the United States Commissioner should not hold a separate court. Also it is important not to make him a judge subject to the requirements of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

U. S. Commissioner Cases

The significant cases as to United States Commissioners are: Grin v. Shine, 187 U. S. 131; United States v. Elliott, 3 Fed. 2d 496; in re. Maresca (CCA), 266 Fed. 713; U. S. v. Elliott, 3 Fed. 2d 496; in re Sing Tuck, 126 Fed. 386, 397; ex-parte Perkins, 29 Fed. 900, 909; U. S. v. Case, 8, Blatchf, 250; U. S. v. Schmann, 2 ABB (U. S.) 523; U. S. v. Schwartz, 249 Fed. 755.

In Grin v. Shine, Brown, J., says (p. 187):

"If the district judge, acting under Sec. 5270 (R. S.), had made the warrant returnable before himself, there could be no doubt of its legality; and in such case, upon the return of the warrant with the prisoner in custody, he might refer the case to the commissioner to examine the witnesses, hear the case and report his conclusions to the court for its approval."

On the same page, Brown, J., says:

"The commissioner is in fact an adjunct of the court, possessing independent, though subordinate, judicial powers of his own."

In United States v. Alfred, Brown, J. says on P. 595:

"Though not strictly officers of the court, they have always been considered in the same light as masters in chancery and registers in bankruptcy, and subject to its supervision and control."

In Maresca v. United States, Hough, J., says on P. 720:

"It follows that for many purposes, the United States Commissioner is a justice of the peace of the United States."

In the same case, Hough, J., says on P. 723:

"Remembering that nothing but an act of Congress can make an inferior court of the United States, that no act makes a commissioner's court, and that by tradition an examining and committing magistrate, especially a justice of the peace, holds a court, I am compelled to the conclusion that, when a commissioner issues criminal process, including a search warrant, he does it in and as a part of the proceedings of the district court."

Exercises Court Power

In United States v. Elliot, following the Maresca case, it is held that when the United States Commissioner issues a search warrant, he exercises a power of the district court.

In United States v. Sing Tucks, a district judge holds that "no part of the judicial power of the United States" can be vested in a commissioner. This is true as to the commissioner, as a separate tribunal. But it can be vested in the court and exercised by the commissioner as "an adjunct of the court" exercising certain of its powers, as the foregoing decisions show.

In United States v. Schumann, Field, J., says:

"He is a magistrate of the Government."

The other cases (in the district courts) simply hold that the commissioner does not hold a court.

It is clear that what is done before a commissioner is done in the district court. So if it were provided that prosecution for a petty offense should be heard before a commissioner, it would be heard before a magistrate in and as a proceeding of the district court. A provision for judgment and sentence by the judge would make this very clear. So a plea of guilty before a commissioner would be plea of guilty in the district court. It could be reported to the judge, who could render judgment of conviction on it by imposing sentence. The basis for the judgment of conviction (or of acquittal on plea of not guilty) would be a plea of guilty or a hearing in the district court, although before a commissioner, by providing for report to the court and judgment (sentence) by the judge, any question of exercise of judicial power by the commissioner is avoided.

Outline for Legislation

Draft of the proposed legislation:

Stated summarily, the plan recommended in our preliminary report is as follows:

1—To define "casual or slight violations" and provide for penalties in those cases such as to keep them within the category of petty offenses.

2—To enable the district attorney to prosecute such violations by complaint or information.

3—To provide that in case the accused so prosecuted pleads guilty, such plea may be made before a United States commissioner and represented by him to the court, and judgment of conviction may be rendered and sentence imposed by the court.

4—To provide that, in case the accused so prosecuted pleads not guilty, there shall be a hearing before a United States commissioner, who shall report to court, and the court, on examination of his findings, may render judgment of acquittal or conviction as the case may be, and in case of conviction impose sentence.

5—To provide that, if conviction is recommended by the United States commissioner, the accused may, within three days after filing of the commissioner's report, except to the report in writing and call for trial by jury.

6—Finally, to provide that, in the latter case, the district attorney may elect whether to go to trial on the complaint or information or to submit the case to a grand jury, and, in case the grand jury indicts, that the case shall proceed upon the indictment.

Appendix to Dry Act

In order to carry out these recommendations a paragraph should be added at the end of Section 29, Title II, National Prohibition Act, as follows:

In case of casual or slight violations, as hereinbefore defined, the district attorney may prosecute upon complaint or information, and in such cases, when so prosecuted, the penalty for each offense shall be a fine of not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500) or confinement in jail without hard labor not to exceed six months, or both.

For the remainder of the proposal a separate act would be needed. We recommend the following:

Section 1—In prosecutions by complaint or information for casual or slight violations of Title II of the National Prohibition Act, the accused shall plead to the complaint or information before the United States Commissioner before whom he may be taken pursuant to Section 595, Title 18, U. S. C. If he pleads guilty, the commissioner shall transmit the complaint and warrant to the clerk of the district court, with a report of the plea, and thereupon judgment of conviction shall be rendered and sentence imposed by a judge of the court.

On Plea of "Not Guilty"

Section 2—If the accused so prosecuted pleads not guilty, there shall be a hearing before the United States Commissioner, who shall have the same powers with respect to summoning witnesses for prosecution and defense as those of a magistrate in a prosecution before him, under the usual mode of procedure in the State, and the commissioner shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, transmit the complaint and warrant to the clerk of the district court, with a report of the plea and hearing and his finding and recommendations; and a judge of the court, on examination of the report and finding may render judgment of conviction or acquittal as the case may be, and in case of conviction impose sentence.

Section 3—In case conviction is recommended by the commissioner, the accused may within three days after filing of the commissioner's report except to the report in writing and may also demand trial by jury. In case trial by jury is not so demanded it shall operate as a waiver of any right thereto.

Section 4—In case the report of the commission is excepted to and trial by jury demanded, the district attorney may elect whether to go to trial on the complaint or information or to submit the case to a grand jury, and in case the grand jury finds an indictment, the prosecution shall then proceed upon such indictment.

Fees of Commissioner

Section 5—In addition to the fees provided for in Section 597, Title 28, U. S. C., the United States Commissioner shall be entitled to the following fees: for reporting a plea of guilty, $1; for hearing, finding and report in case of plea of not guilty, $5.

Section 6—The circuit judges in each circuit shall have power to make rules for the details of practice suitable to carry out the several provisions of this act.

As to the constitutionality of giving power to the judges of the court to review to make rules governing the details of procedure in the court of first instance, see Wayman v. Southard, 10 Wheat, 1, and Beers v. Haughton, 9 Pet., 358.

The Supreme Court of the United States has been given the broadest rule-making power with respect to procedure in the district courts in equity, admiralty, bankruptcy and copyright. For the general run of cases the circuit courts of appeal now stand toward the federal courts of first instance, where the Supreme Court did formerly. Hence the historical argument, relied upon by Story, J., in Beers v. Haughton, would not apply to a rule-making power in the circuit judges.

It is manifest that the procedure here recommended might well be extended to all petty prosecutions in the district court. But it may be expedient to confine it for the present to liquor cases. Legislation could extend it later to other petty cases if found expedient.

Respectfully, for the commission.

Geo. W. Wickersham,
Chairman.

New York Crime Law Investigation Asked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A thorough and immediate legislative inquiry into the conduct of the criminal laws of the State of New York, with particular reference to their administration in New York City, has been demanded of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, by W. Kingsland Macy, chairman of the Suffolk County Republican Committee, and the New York Republican Club, through its president, J. Edward Lumbard Jr.

Mr. Macy said that the appointment of Charles S. Whitman, onetime Governor of New York and now an attorney in New York City, as counsel of the legislative committee making the inquiry, would assure an honest and thorough treatment of the situation. He proposed a committee of seven law-makers, representative of the minority as well as the majority of both branches of the Legislature, and that, should the leaders of the Legislature be unable to devote the necessary time to such an inquiry, the heads of the two judiciary committees, George R. Fearon (R.), Senator from Syracuse, and Edmund B. Jenks (R.), Representative from Broome County, be urged to do so.

Mr. Macy's proposal is supplementary to one just advanced by Samuel H. Hofstader (R.), Senator from New York City, who declared his willingness to introduce a resolution for an inquiry into the magistrates' courts in New York City. However, political observers here hold that Mr. Macy's recent demand for the resignation of William J. Maier, state chairman, will affect his proposal adversely in party ranks, where the attack was said to be regarded as "ill-timed."

ARGENTINE COMMUNISTS RIOT

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Eleven Communists were arrested January 13, when they staged a demonstration at the Mexican Embassy, battering the doors and breaking several windows. Police were unable to ascertain the motive for the attack.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

WALTER HAMPDEN in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
WM. HODGE in INSPECTOR KENNEDY
IS THE SHERLOCK HOLMES OF HIS DAY AND GENERATION."
—Robert Garland, N. Y. Telegram.

MAJESTIC 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
("Die Fledermaus")
JOHANN STRAUSS
Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

GRACE GEORGE in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. MATTHEWS and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mats.

SHORTER ARMY SERVICE ASKED BY RUMANIANS

Movement on Foot to Reduce Military Training Period to One Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—While V. N. Madgear, Minister of Finance, has been compelled to make use of every possible resource to reduce the state's expenditures during the coming year to a figure which will meet the approval of Charles Rist, the financial adviser and controller, there has been an important movement on foot in parliamentary circles in favor of reducing the period of military service to one year.

It now varies from two to three years, depending on the particular branch of service, except for university students, or graduates, who may become reserve officers after one year of special training. The same work is taken during the course of study to save loss of time, but even the high school graduate must lose the two or three years' time.

The idea to reduce the period of service grew out of the desire to reduce the expenditures of the various ministries, but General Cihoschi, Minister of War, although much in favor of the idea, says that as long as the ministries demand the services of so many soldiers he sees no way of putting the idea into practice. Mention was made of the many men used by the Ministry of the Interior for the frontier zones which are still under martial law; for the customs; for the reserves held in the barracks of all cities for emergencies and special occasions; the great number demanded by the Ministry of Communications, especially for the work on the railroads and guarding bridges; the many used on the farms by the Ministry of Agriculture; the escorts for the Ministry of Justice, and others.

Juliu Maniu, Prime Minister, recently made it clear in Parliament that martial law on the frontier zones cannot be lifted for the moment, and thus far no ministry has announced that it could dispense with even a part of the men now allotted it, which makes it appear that no immediate action will be taken. There are, however, a surprising number of influential men who say that although realizing that Rumania has what is called a perpetual menace on three frontiers, they will combine to agitate in the matter until a shorter term of service, on the lines of those terms already in vogue in the western European countries, becomes an accomplised fact, and beyond that, will place their trust in the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact.

CONGRESS GETS READY TO BUILD UP LIQUOR LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

gram is readily apparent from the remarks of some of the leaders, among them some nominally listed as with the Administration. This is to be expected. The President has had to deal with this sort of a situation from the very beginning of his Administration. The tariff bill is a graphic example of how far afield these professedly friendly leaders will go.

But, unlike the tariff, this issue of prohibition enforcement strengthening lays squarely across the political beam of Congress. In the tariff matter there was a powerful and organized element within the Republican Party, consisting of all the congressional leaders, who at heart opposed the President's "limited tariff revision." In the matter of dry law enforcement, whatever these men may privately think about the President's method of procedure, and the work of the Law Enforcement Commission, they are, with a few exceptions, political drys, and will have to "toe the mark" when it comes to the showdown.

The wets are admitted not to count in this issue. They are hopelessly in the minority in both houses. It is most significant that none of them directly attacked the enforcement strengthening program, but instead talked much about the desirability of having the commission go into the question of prohibition.

That this is a deliberate plan of maneuver was clearly indicated by the fact that measures requiring the commission to engage in such a study were offered in both chambers as a prelude and follow to the presentation of the President's program. A. Piatt Andrews (R.), Representative from Massacvhusetts, announced a bill with a $1,000,000 appropriation for this purpose in the House before the recommendations were read, and Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, introduced another more or less along the same lines in the Senate, following their presentation. Mr. Wagner's bill would have the commission report upon "the suitability of existing laws for the promotion of temperance."

Wets Voice Hopeful Cry

The Wagner resolution was placed upon the table for future consideration without debate. It would request the commission to "inquire into and report upon:

"1. The suitability of existing prohibition laws for the promotion of temperance.

"2. The advisability of amending such laws and the amendments necessary to the end that more adequate enforcement may be obtained through greater voluntary observance of law.

"3. The extent to which the inadequacy of existing administration and judicial machinery for enforcement of law is attributable to the prohibition law."

Wet forces professed to see particular significance in the concluding paragraph of Attorney-General Mitchell's communication. They asserted that this statement, made with the full knowledge and approval of the President, was in line with observations made last summer and much criticized in dry quarters by George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, in a letter to the Governor of New York, to the effect that the states must bear the burden of prohibition enforcement. Wets held that this was indirect confirmation of the Administration's support of Mr. Wickersham's position. The paragraph alluded to reads as follows:

"In respect to prohibition, attention has recently been directed more to federal than to state agencies for enforcement. Placing all federal agencies in good order is not the only requirement. It has never been contemplated that the whole task of enforcing prohibition should be borne by the Federal Government. Any constructive plan for better prohibition enforcement must give attention to improvement in state as well as federal agencies, and to the adjustment between them of the burden of enforcement."

National W. C. T. U. Praises Hoover Law Board Stand

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP) — The following statement was issued Jan. 13 from the national offices here of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, regarding the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement:

"The President's Commisison on Law Observance and Law Enforcement makes it plain that, while Uncle Sam is bigger than the bootlegger, law enforcement is hampered by cumbersome legal machinery which should be exchanged for a 1930 model. President Hoover promised vigorous enforcement of law to the criminal

"The commission's recommendations should be carefully considered by Congress to the end that inadequate legal procedures, crowded courts and technicalities under which criminals escape should be replaced with the kind of codes, courts and practices whereby criminals will speedily take their proper place behind the bars.

"There is nothing in the commission's report to indicate that there will be any recommendation to modify the strict prohibition of the liquor traffic; nothing in President Hoover's letter of transmittal to Congress to indicate that he is going to offer any compromise in his expressed view that he believes the Eighteenth Amendment is for the protection of the American home and that he wishes it to succeed."

Scot Town's Provost Reports Trade Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENOCK, Scot.—Provost Drummond of this city, who reviewed in a dinner speech the local industrial situation, made reference to the large amount of work which Messrs. Scotts' Shipbuilding & Engineering Company had in hand, and to the fact that the well-known engineers, Messrs. Kincaid & Co., had had during the past year the largest output of machinery in their history.

Not very long ago, Scotts' Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, said Provost Drummond, were employing only 900 men. Today they are employing 4000. Every berth in their two yards is occupied, and they have two American tankers and a Holt liner to begin whenever berths became vacant. They also have two destroyers fitting out, which will be ready to run their trials early next year. They are also tendering for other vessels. The firm has filled its yards with vessels which had been taken against the keenest competition, without hope of profit, and in many cases at less than the actual cost, in order to reduce unemployment in Greenock. Messrs. John K. Kincaid & Company, engineers, have been very busy during 1929, he said. The average number of workers employed by them was 2500.

British Free Trade Called Aid to Empire

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir James Parr, who is retiring from the office of High Commissioner for New Zealand at a farewell lunch given recently in his honor by the British Empire League, declared that his zeal and activities were not going to end with the relinquishing of his office. Empire Free Trade would come eventually, he said, for the maintenance of the Empire depended largely on closer and freer commercial relations between the motherland, the dominions, colonies and protectorates.

A scheme for a conference of business men from all parts of the Empire to examine development plans and recommend them to the next Imperial Conference, was advocated, and another proposal was that the Government, from its unexpended emigration fund should facilitate private schemes of Empire development.

Capt. Bruce Brown said that the National Citizens' Union was seeking to secure the appointment of an ad hoc authority, entirely nonpartisan, which should have at its disposal sufficient appropriations to allow it to assist any sound scheme of development brought before it. The important thing, he added, was to take the matter out of the sphere of politics and place it on a business footing.

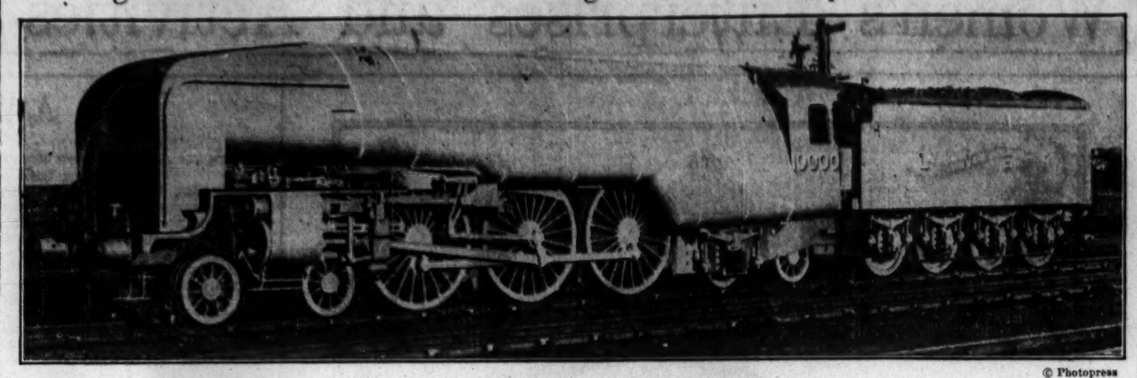
Plane Solves Travel Problems in Spain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Only those whose business obliges them to make frequent use of railway services in Spain can realize the advantages of aviation.

In three hours Barcelona or Seville can be reached by plane from the capital, as against 14 or 15 hours by an express train, and much longer if one cannot wait 24 hours for the next. The airplane may also be a solution of the problem of how to send parcels from one town to another. There is no parcel post service available and the railway companies would rather do without the small traffic than give facilities for it. Parcels weighing just over two pounds can be sent by plane to Seville for 25 cents, which, if handed to the railway company, would take an hour to register, cost double, and probably take several days to deliver. It is not surprising that at the end of this year, during which the first test of commercial air services in Spain has been made, they should be pronounced a success. Every passenger seat has been occupied and when the service is better known the planes will also carry full cargoes of merchandise and letters.

English Leviathan of the Rails Challenges Field of Transportation Novelties



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Sunken Chimney Gives Driver Clear View Ahead. Fuel Economy Obtained by High Boiler Pressure Which Sets British Record. Engine With Tender Weighs 170 Tons.

MOVE TO 'FREE' DALMATIA GAINS WITH ITALY'S AID

Volunteer Groups Form to Wrest Adriatic Province From Jugoslavia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBROVNIK, Dalmatia — The Italian pro-Dalmatian movement for the "recovery" and "redemption" of this district from Jugoslavia, is rapidly growing in volume and vehemence.

Dalmatia is a rugged, picturesque and very mountainous area strung along the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, and forms an integral part of Jugoslavia. It is inhabited almost exclusively by Jugoslavs and Croatians. However, in ancient times Roman and Venetian influence left its imprint plainly upon all the Dalmatian cities, chief among which are Split and Dubrovnik, called Spalato and Ragusa by the Italians.

The architecture n these parts, the old walls, narrow streets, monuments and castles are unquestionably Roman and Italian. Split indeed lies largely within the intact walls of the old palace of the famous Roman Emperor, Diocletian. This affords the Italians a powerful sentimental reason for wanting to "deliver" Dalmatia. To this are added strategic and military considerations which for decades have played an important rôle in Italian politics.

So certain patriotic Italians, many of whom once lived in Dalmatia, have organized a large number of Dalmatian societies, which publish papers, books and pamphlets, distribute cards, ribbons and pins, erect statues and arrange mass meetings in the Italian cities. They enlist the youth and continually remind the people that one of the chief duties of the Italian Nation is to "free" Dalmatia.

The public execution of a Jugoslav patriot in Italy recently added much fuel to this fire. It is publicly and emphatically stated that the purpose of all this agitation is to prepare the Italian to take Dalmatia from Jugoslavia by force. A large organization of armed volunteers has been formed who are being trained and disciplined for the purpose of fighting for Dalmatia.

Of course all this so far is only dramatic patriotic ebullition, but such provocative words so often and so vehemently repeated not infrequently lead to acts.

Shipwrecked Crews to Receive Wages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—As British laws of the sea are generally taken as the standard by other countries, the decision of the British Admiralty Court that all seamen who lose their livelihood through shipwreck are entitled to two months' wages in lieu of continued employment is of general interest.

In an action by two seamen, whose employment was terminated because neither of the vessels for which they had been signed was able to complete the voyage, it was shown that the Act of 1925 provides that "where by reason of a wreck or loss of a ship on which a seaman is employed his services terminate before the date contemplated in the agreement, he shall be entitled in respect of each day on which he is unemployed during two months from the date of the termination of his service to receive wages at the rate to which he is entitled at that date."

The court decided in favor of the plaintiffs. This means that sailors who may lose their employment through no fault of their own when far from home will not lose all wages during the weeks getting back to their homes, but will be certain of at least two months' earnings with which to support their families during the period while other work is sought.

NEW LAW PROTECTS MANY DANISH BIRDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A new law has been introduced by the Danish Government to prevent certain birds being shot down by thoughtless people carrying guns for sporting purposes. This law provides a list of birds to be protected, among which are the woodpecker, singing swan, ice-bird (little awk or sea dove) nuthatch, jackdaw, kite (now a rare bird in Denmark), wild duck, raven, hawk and magpie.

Many birds which hitherto have not left the shelters of the forests, have been seen in private gardens near the city during recent years, and many more storks have built nests upon the roof ridges or church towers of the country. This is thought to be due to the law of 1922 which protected many of the feathered friends; also, to the number of bird sanctuaries built upon the estates of large landowners.

Manchester Supports Retention of Duties

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The action by the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, "chief citadel of free trade in Great Britain," in deciding to support the retention of existing protective duties on silk, automobiles and other articles has come as a shock to Cobdenites throughout England.

The board's resolution to this effect was proposed by Sir Edward Rhodes, a leading Liberal and supported by Sir Edwin F. Stockton, formerly Conservative free trade member for the Exchange Division of Manchester, and carried by 14 to 7 votes. The resolution refers to the "detrimental effect" of the present uncertainty regarding the forthcoming budget, and continues, "The fear of a disturbance of some of the existing excise and import duties is undoubtedly hampering progress and the development of the trades concerned, and the board considers the duties should remain unaltered."

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is a strong free trader, has been pressed many times during the last session of Parliament to say what he proposed to do about these duties. Hitherto, however, beyond expressing general disapproval of them he has refused to disclose what action would be taken in the next budget, except promising that if the duties were removed, it would be so done as not to affect contracts already made. The questions will be raised again when Parliament reassembles on Jan. 21.

Jugoslavia and Greece Agree on Rail Rates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — Direct railway rates between Jugoslavia and Greece have come into force. Their practical significance is the strengthening of trade between the two countries: first, by lowering direct freight rates; second, doing away with the payment by exporters for carriage of goods across the frontier; third, and greatest, making a direct bill of lading a convenient means of credit, since the exporter may now demand credit from his bank.

Three important agreements have been made between Jugoslavia and Greece in the last three years. In 1927 the first commercial treaty was concluded; in 1928 the agreement on the Jugoslav free zone at Saloniki, and in 1929 the agreement on direct railway rates. The latter offers the greatest promise of strengthening political friendship with Greece through powerful economic links.

Unusual Design Chosen for Engine to Be Used on Fast Coast Route

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The London and North Eastern Railway Company has just completed at its Darlington shops a new locomotive of unusual design, for use on the East Coast route express passenger services, and a series of trials are shortly to be arranged.

In outward appearance the engine is an entire departure from previous practice in locomotive design in this country and many of the constructional details are very novel. The boiler has been constructed to the extreme limits of the railway gauge, and there is no room for a chimney to project above the boiler. The chimney has, therefore, been sunk within casing plates which are so arranged as to throw the smoke upward and clear of the driver's view from his position on the footplate.

Considerable experimenting was undertaken and the new outstanding design was arrived at by tests which were made with a model of the locomotive in a wind flume with air currents of speed up to 50 miles per hour. The results indicate a bold departure from the conventional appearance. The importance of the engine driver of a modern express train having a perfectly clear view ahead is a matter of safety.

The locomotive possesses the unusually high boiler pressure of 450 pounds per square inch, which is the highest pressure which has ever been used for a British railway locomotive. The pressure hitherto used has been between 200 and 250 pounds. This high pressure has necessitated the use of a boiler of the water tube type which, it is said, has never previously been applied to a locomotive. The object of using high pressure is fuel economy.

The engine is the longest and heaviest passenger locomotive in Great Britain, weighing with its tender of the well-known Flying Scotsman corridor type, nearly 170 tons. H. W. Gresley, chief mechanical engineer of the North Eastern Railway is the designer, and several of his inventions are incorporated. On account of the great secrecy maintained during its construction the locomotive is referred to by the workmen as the "hush-hush" engine.

Dutch Negotiate New Trade Treaties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The extension of the Dutch commercial relations with other nations is made manifest in the arrangements which recently have been made with Turkey and the Union of South Africa.

With the Turkish Government an agreement was concluded to the effect that, until the coming into force of a new treaty of commerce and shipping, for which negotiations have already been opened, the natural and industrial products of the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, Surinam and Curacao shall enjoy treatment in accordance with the most-favored-nation clause when imported into Turkey, either for consumption within the country, reexport or transit. It is understood that reciprocally the natural and industrial products of Turkey shall enjoy the advantages of the most-favored-nation clause when imported into the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, Surinam or Curacao.

This temporary arrangement has been laid down in notes exchanged between the temporary Chargé d'Affaires at Stamboul and the Turkish Department of Foreign Affairs and may be terminated at any time by either of the parties, three months' notice being given.

With the Union of South Africa an arrangement has also been made, by the conclusion of a commercial treaty which will be laid before the Parliament of the Union during the next session in January.

Law Holiday Urged for South Africans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—A suggestion that the Government should declare a moratorium in regard to native legislation was made at the Anglican Synod held in Cape Town by the Rt. Rev. Edward H. Etheridge, Bishop of St. John's.

After paying a tribute to the dignity, courtesy, and wisdom of responsible native leaders, he said that Parliament should see that no legislation dealing specifically with natives should be introduced for at least 10 years. "In no other way," he declared, "can the confidence of native people be regained."

"Supporting the motion, Archdeacon Lee (Zululand) contended that so long as the average native man was underpaid, overtaxed, badly housed and undereducated, the native problem would persist.

The Rt. Rev. Walter J. Carey, Bishop of Bloemfontein, said it was most unfair that natives should have no voice and no vote in the direction of their own affairs. "There is danger of it being thought that we are making our championship of native affairs a racial affair," he said. "This is not true. But we must be on our guard not to give that impression. I should not like anyone to feel this is anything but an appeal to white men, as a whole, to assist natives as a whole."

Czechs and Germans Offer Plans at Prague

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The Czech and German agrarian parties have submitted to the coalition Cabinet proposals for a solution of the present customs duties on agricultural produce from the states with which Czechoslovakia has concluded most-favored-nation treaties and to which it gave concessions for import of their agricultural produce in return for reductions on Czechoslovak industrial exports as laid down in the 1926 law.

The Social Democrats, on the other hand, consider such proposals can only lead to unnecessary complications with states already enjoying the benefits of the 1926 law, and fear that counter measures by foreign states must harm Czechoslovak industry. The Social Democrats, therefore, favor rather the establishment of a corn monopoly, with the state acting as an administrative board, controlling prices and so eliminating the necessity for any increased agricultural duties.

Savings Increased in Victoria Bank

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Increasing thrift and prosperity among the people are indicated by the latest figures issued by the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria.

At the end of the financial year, the total amount at the credit of depositors was £66,129,641, an increase of £3,348,282 for the year. The number of depositors was 1,233,458, an increase of 31,427.

As Victoria's population is 1,770,000, the percentage who have accounts is more than 69. But there are 280,227 small and inoperative accounts, and if these are omitted the percentage of population having operative accounts is 53.9, compared with 52.9 last year.

In addition there are 2228 school banks, with 153,178 depositors and a credit of £262,941. This is an increase of £43,007 for the year.

Poland and Norway Sign Arbitration Treaty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—On Dec. 9 a treaty of conciliation and arbitration was signed at Oslo between Poland and Norway. The Polish Chargé d'Affaires, Leszek Malczewski, and Prof. Julian Makowski, chief of the treaty department in the Foreign Office, signed for Poland.

BRITAIN SEEKS WAY TO REDUCE TAXATION LOAD

Cost of Social Services and Dole Blamed for Rising Imposts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—During the past 30 years in Britain the annual national outlay on social services has risen from 14 shillings per capita to £3. 6.0, the total now amounting to £366,000,000 each year.

Lord Melchett, chemicals and coal magnate, pointed this out in an address to a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce at which a resolution was passed expressing "grave concern at the ever growing burden of national taxation which has already rendered it difficult for British manufactured goods to compete in the markets of the world."

Winston Churchill, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Conservative Government, has been stressing the same point.

Addressing the Essex Provincial Division of the Unionist Association, Mr. Churchill said: "In the United States they are reducing direct taxation by £40,000,000. In Germany they arepreparing to reduce it by £40,000,000 or £50,000,000, and similar projects are under consideration in France. They are doing that with the definite object of improving their world trading capacity. What are we going to do? Our new Government which has already spent £8,000,000 more in the few months they have been in office, has committed us to £20,000,000 next year. All this money goes not for social betterment or social reorganization or the revival of trade and industry, but simply in doles."

The Government's viewpoint was explained by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the closing debate in the House of Commons on the unemployment insurance bill. The Government, Mr. Snowden said, was not going to be judged on its unemployment policy at the end of 12 months, and he certainly was not going to be judged on his financial policy by his first budget. It would take two or three years to restore the finances of the country to the position they were in in 1924 when Labor was last in office. He said he would be disappointed if the average of unemployment in 12 months was not below 1,200,000.

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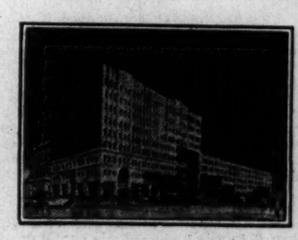
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Expert on Window Casing

By DORA ALBERT

COPPER - COLORED hair in gleaming masses piled high on her head, Rotraut Vischer sits in front of a drafting board, performing one of the most unusual tasks ever intrusted to a woman—the supervision of estimates on windows and sashes for the Truscon Steel Company, with offices in New York.

Asked to describe her duties, she replied: "Whenever a salesman desires an estimate I have it made up by the proper estimator, for I am familiar not only with office details and with various customers, but also with different types of sash, so that I can decide who is to estimate the jobs and which jobs are the most important and require special handling. I also keep records of estimates, orders, shipments, locations of jobs, types of windows required, and various other details.

"The qualifications for this work? Well, specifically, it is necessary for the person doing it to know the mechanical sections of windows, the standard sizes, the sections of which they are built up and even the length of the screws for the head, for the sill and for the mullion."

"But how can a woman obtain such technical knowledge?" the interviewer asked, half in protest.

"Through experience," replied Miss Vischer. "If interested in this type of work she should obtain a job where she will have a chance to read blueprints and familiarize herself with the parts of machines. I began by acting as assistant to my brother, an engineer engaged in the designing of stereopticon machinery. Under his direction I learned to locate the motors in machines, to change the cams if necessary, and in general, to know fine machinery backward and forward."

Unpredictable Developments

An interesting sidelight on Miss Vischer's first position is that she had been trained not to work with machinery but to design textiles through courses she took at the New York School of Applied Design. Just out of school, she was offered a job at $15 a week.

"Fifteen dollars a week!" scoffed her brother. "Why, your services would be worth more than that to me."

Thus it came about when the war broke out and a number of the men in her brother's firm enlisted that Miss Vischer was intrusted with work involving a great deal of responsibility. One thing, though, she never undertook at that time, and that was the repairing, the taking apart and putting together of machines.

"One day, however," she relates, "four of our stereopticon machines, which had been rented out to different companies on a contract calling for continuous operation, were being used at the Chemical Industries Show, when one of them broke down. The company telephoned and said that it was up to us to get it into immediate working order. But none of the men in the firm could be reached! Though I had never before tried to mend a machine, I packed my tool kit, took a motor out of one of the machines in the office, borrowed a wiring diagram and thus equipped stood in front of the stereopticon endeavoring to install the new motor in place of the one that had failed to work."

As this little woman labored with a huge screw driver, men and women gathered around her, until one man edged his way into the crowd and asked her, "Do you really like to work with blueprints and machinery?"

Miss Vischer's eyes sparkled as she put the finishing touches to her job before replying, "I love it!"

"Well," he said, "I know of a job with a metal company where someone is needed who knows blueprints backward and forward, and something tells me you'll do."

Armed with an introduction from this man, Miss Vischer invaded the sanctum of the company and obtained a position in which she was to work with the blueprints that fascinated her, keeping records of machine parts sent in from 34 mines in Mexico, and becoming familiar with every part of the machinery for mines.

After the War

Until the end of the war she was performing a man's job efficiently, but at the time when women were asked to go back to their feminine jobs, she was offered a post as stenographer. Hardly knowing what to do she consulted her sister, who declared that with the war over, men in business would not grant any opportunities to women who did not learn the art of pothooks. With her sister as teacher Miss Vischer set herself to the task she dreaded and eventually obtained a position as specification typist in the office of an architect. But when she tried to read back her notes, she found that she had never thoroughly learned the key to their meaning. That evening, tired, discouraged, she spread out her notes before her sister, who interpreted them for her. The next morning she typed the letters dictated the day before and resolved that somehow she would work her way out of the rut of stenography, for she was wise enough to see that she was a square peg in a round hole.

Eventually she learned of a firm that was looking for a woman who could read blueprints. Here, of course, was her opportunity. Starting as a typist for the Truscon Steel Company, for which she now does work of an executive caliber, she soon mastered the art of estimating steel window casings and became the first woman in the country to engage in such type of work. After she had learned to know every screw and bolt in every window, word was passed through the sash department that Miss Vischer was thereafter to handle all details connected with office work for all types of sash.

"Did you find," was asked, "that men object to having a woman executive placed over them?"

"No," she replied, "I don't believe they ever do when a woman knows her business."

"If a young girl were starting out to do the same type of work intrusted to you and came to you for advice as to her qualifications, what would you tell her?" the visitor asked further.

"'If you are mechanically inclined and possess imagination, you cannot help but succeed,' would sum up whatever advice I could give her," asserted Miss Vischer.

"If she persisted still further and wanted to know what rewards she could hope for if she were successful, what then would be your reply?"

"I would tell her that there were only four companies in the country engaged in making steel windows and that any of them would as soon employ a woman as a man, if she possessed the necessary qualifications. I would add that a reasonable compensation for estimating would probably be about $250 a month, that ability in this work is always recognized, and that no prejudice exists against the woman who grows up with a business and learns to master all the details. I would cite to her the instance of a vice-president in our own firm who says that a good woman executive can get more work out of a man than another man can, and then wish her Godspeed."

New Club Hotels

THE recent construction in New York City of two hotels for women, by women — the Panhellenic and the hotel of the American Woman's Association — that rank architecturally and in size and equipment with other hotels of the first class in that city of huge hostelries, may be termed almost a pioneer step in the field of women's progress and achievement.

While women have interested themselves in putting up clubs and churches and Y. W. C. A.'s, and buildings of other sorts, particularly those of an institutional nature, there has been until a few years ago only a limited attempt to provide residence buildings for business and professional women where they might enjoy the comfort and freedom of a hotel combined with something of the coziness of home, all at a moderate expenditure. Indeed, during the half-century when women have been adventuring away from the home fireside into the world of affairs and assuming in increasing numbers the responsibility of self-support, there seems to have been but little concern as to where they should reside.

Obviously, after a busy day at her desk, a normal woman desires a cheerful, comfortable living place, where she may find a congenial environment, a wholesome, well-cooked dinner acceptably served, and where she may meet and converse with interesting people. That is not an extravagant desire, but countless thousands of employed women lack such facilities, and are put to many makeshifts in the search for agreeable accommodations. Unless they take an apartment and add housekeeping to their daily tasks, their only alternatives are a boarding house or lodgings—both excellent within the scope of their functioning, but neither of which affords quite the thing desired by numbers of women.

Such enforced methods of living have deprived women of pleasant and valuable social contacts and left them feeling isolated and remote from human friendship in the strange cities to which they were called to carry on their occupational activities.

These two beautiful hotels in New York, fulfilling their intent, should do much to span that void. That the need was urgent is attested by the numbers who took residence in both buildings on the opening nights, and by the further fact that at the end of its first quarter one of them was showing a profit on its ledger. Women have built their own hotels, on a practical basis of financing and procedure, and are going forward in their operation on a self-supporting system that it is expected eventually will recompense the stockholders. In other words, they are "putting it over."

There must exist a similar need for women's housing in every city where large numbers of women are employed in gainful occupations. Such hotels are substantial additions to a city's architectural beauty and materially augment real estate values. The movement, it may be hoped, will lead to the erection of similar club hotels wherever large numbers of women are at work.

Canadian Recipes

Sponge Cake

BEAT until dry the whites of 4 eggs to which has been added a pinch of salt, adding slowly while beating ½ cupful of sugar

In a larger bowl beat until creamy the yolks of 4 eggs, adding slowly while beating ½ cupful of sugar. Then add the grated rind of one orange or lemon, and one tablespoonful of juice, beating all together and adding the whites when well beaten. Sift slowly, folding in ¾ cupful of flour.

Bake slowly in a deep round tin, if possible with a spout in the cetner.

Chinese Chews

One cupful of chopped dates; 1 cupful of chopped walnuts; 1 cupful of sugar; ¾ cupful of flour; 1 teaspoonful of baking powder; ¾ teaspoonful of salt; 2 eggs.

Mix all the dry ingredients together. Beat the eggs well and add them to the dry mixture. Bake in a moderate oven in a rather thin cake pan 1 foot long. When cooked, cut in strips 1 inch by 3, and dip in white icing sugar.

Ginger Cake

One-half cupful of brown sugar; ½ cupful of molasses; ½ cupful of sour milk; ½ cupful of butter; 1 1-3 cupfuls of flour; 1 egg and a pinch of salt; 2 teaspoonfuls of ginger; ¼ teaspoonful of ground cloves; 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon; 1 teaspoonful of soda.

Warm the butter, molasses and ginger together. Then mix the ingredients, sifting the soda and flour in last. Butter the tin, then dust flour lightly over the butter to prevent burning.

Bake in slow oven about 30 minutes.

American-Swedish News Exchange

Miss Vivi-Anne Hultén of Stockholm, Champion Skater, and Some of Her Sketches of Beetles on Skates.

Beetles a Hobby of Swedish Skating Champion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stockholm

BEETLES and butterflies form an absorbing pastime in the life of Vivi-Anne Hultén, the young Swedish champion among women in fancy skating, and when she is not having an opportunity to indulge in her main avocation, to which she is zealously devoted, she enters with almost equal enthusiasm into putting a part of the entomological kingdom on skates. It is not out of her daily routine, for instance, to make a special trip out to the State Museum of Natural History, in the suburbs of Stockholm, for the purpose of counting the number of speckles on the back of a definite type of beetle. But with the cool calm that is a delightful characteristic of hers, she does not hesitate to omit a pair of legs, as her drawings show, if they seem to interfere with her own playful conception of what a whimsical beetle on skates should be like.

It was through a younger brother's interest in beetles that she turned to this branch of entomology. Before that her interest had been entirely in butterflies. When she finished her studies she donated to her school her collection of 200 specimens. She devotes most of her summer to outdoor life—swimming, tennis and tramping in the fields, and the sturdiness essential to success in skating is developing alongside her natural litheness and grace. She is now 18 years of age, and for two years has successfully defended her Swedish championship.

Training Accord

The particular difficulty she encounters in Sweden is that there is good natural ice for only about three months every year. Plans are under way for the construction of an artifial outdoor rink in Stockholm. The need for it is obvious, for the steady interest in fancy skating is indicated by the fact that it is the Swedish figure skater, Gillis Grafström, who has held the world championship for three years, and that another Swede, Ulrich Salchow, held the championship earlier for nearly a half score of years.

Vivi-Anne Hultén is now in Vienna training for the women's European contests, which take place near the end of January. In February she plans to return to Stockholm to participate in the events of the winter Olympics of the North, the Northern Games. For the second year she holds a scholarship of the Swedish Skating Club entitling her to train abroad, and the comment of the Viennese trainers is that her natural carriage and build help her to attain in a few days high skill in a type of difficult figure which others may take weeks to master.

Loves Waltz Figures

She dutifully trains in all the obligatory figures—72 in all—that must be mastered for championship, but her greatest joy is in working out original compositions, especially to the melody of a waltz. The championship contests themselves are an event that she looks forward to with extreme pleasure and with very little of the strain and anxiety that many others feel who are not always at their best in public exhibitions. A charming scene, typical of one of many that constitute Stockholm winter life, is Vivi-Anne Hultén on her skates making the rounds of the flooded football gridiron in the Stockholm Stadium, ice and fringing snow gleaming white against the inclosing walls of warm red brick, her cheeks aglow, her steady blue eyes sparkling, a wisp of golden hair creeping out from below her snug knitted cap. She is skating toward the goal of new laurels and championships in wider fields.

And, at odd moments, she works with brush and paints and playfully applies the elementary rules of drawing that she learned as a little girl in school.

Women's Organizations

ORGANIZED women all over the world are watching with keen interest the unfolding of the plan which they inaugurated when they delegated Mrs. Thomas G. Winter to act as an emissary between them and the motion-picture producers in Hollywood, Calif.

Mrs. Winter has an office in Hollywood, and, with her sympathetic understanding of what is best in art, as well as what the producers of pictures must offer in order to conduct a successful business, she is acting as friend to both the women who will, with their families, see the pictures as they are shown in theaters everywhere, and the producers who see them from a business angle. Women are fortunate that she is their spokesman in this tremendous business.

A page each month in The Motion Picture, magazine of the trade, will be given to Mrs. Winter. In this she will tell of her experiences and the development of her work.

In her first article, appearing recently, she tells about a previewing committee of 50 women who meet every day at 10 o'clock to consider pictures which are being made.

These women represent five national organizations, the Daughters of the Revolution, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the University Women, the Parent-Teachers Association and the International Federation of Catholic Alumnæ.

* * *

Each of these organizations has a committee of 30 of its own selection, five pledged to attend each day of the week and to pool their opinions so that the decision shall be rounded and balanced, as much as possible uncolored by the personal equation or by individual preferences. Then, when time enough has gone by so that the five opinions of each day have grown to a considerable pile, perhap at the end of two weeks, the central committee, which has sorted and compiled and summarized, sends them broadcast to the states where they find their way into organizations, club publications, magazines and newspapers. Such remarks as the following are included:

"Such and such films will be coming your way. Here is what your representatives out on the coast think of them." "This is a bit of clean fun, good for the whole family; this is excellent for adults but too sophisticated for children; this is interesting but harmless." Silence is the stigma of the undesirable.

Some of the women who are doing this work have been at it for a long time. They have grown wise in technique. They know something of the mechanics by which effects are produced. They known the standards to which the producers themselves agreed; the kind of scenes that ought not to appear; and they are quick to recognize violations of those standards. Mrs. Winter says, "It is no little service that these women are giving—unpaid, unrewarded, to help other women, families, children far away, to know the good and avoid the futile and the objectionable.

* * *

"Recently, two from each organization, the previewers, met at luncheon with me. We got so much from each other that it was decided to hold such sessions once a month. One thing stood out. The women who had been longest at it were the most emphatic in recognition of the courtesy shown them by the producers. Therefore, honest opinion, either favorable or critical, should be given. Added to this, is the consciousness of a steady up-grade in pictures, more and more good pictures, good as entertainment, good as art, good as features of social life. But, they say, there are dark and ugly spots still obtruding."

The Bulletin of the National League of American Penwomen announces that Miss Lillian Taaffe, who for several years has been on the staff of the Minneapolis Tribune and who is well known in the General Federation of Women's Clubs for her feature stories covering national conventions, has gone to Hollywood to be associated with Mrs. Winter. She will serve as publicity director and executive secretary.

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A Woman Building Wrecker

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oakland, Calif.

LIKE ants, a gang of building wreckers swarmed over a block of old stores in West Oakland. Wood and iron shrieked and groaned as picks and crowbars tore at clapboards and sheathing. A group of workers lassoed and pulled down a side wall. Over everything lay the dust of ages.

Directing operations, in the haze of this industrial battleground, stood not the usual loud-voiced male boss, but a petite soft-voiced woman. She is Malinda B. Strom. Weighing little over a hundred pounds, she stands just 5 feet tall.

Waving a small crowbar, Mrs. Strom gave directions for the disposal of the salvaged window glass, then turned to her interviewer: "Lots of folks wonder how I could take up such a business. Well, it's my job. I chose it, and not just to be unique, though they say I am the only woman building wrecker in the United States."

A Versatile Calling

A dust-begrimed laborer interrupted with a request for instructions. As he turned away, Mrs. Strom continued: "I bought this whole string of stores. You see, I'm business agent, foreman, truck driver and laborer in turn. I wreck everything that stands above ground. I've wrecked churches, schools, ships, windmills and even trees."

An hour later the writer was at her "yard" in West Oakland, where all sorts of salvaged lumber and hardware are stored for sale.

"One has to be a jack of all trades in this business," said Mrs. Strom, as she handled a pipe wrench like an expert plumber, but with much less delay. Before I left she demonstrated her prowess with glass cutter and power saw.

"Before I began wrecking buildings I used to build them. But I get more profit out of tearing them down. At first I disposed of salvaged materials to other concerns which maintained yards where secondhand materials were sold. About eight months ago I established a yard of my own.

Wears Gloves

"The tearing down of old buildings is a dirty job and so is the handling of salvaged materials. I suppose I'm a bit squeamish, but I simply can't work and handle dusty old timbers and hardware without gloves. I wear out many pairs of kid gloves in a year. My friends keep me stocked with their old ones. I have had Piedmont society women buy several hundred dollars' worth of materials here. Some of them would handle the dusty, dirty old brass with their bare hands. I simply can't do it.

"My hours are apt to be from sunrise to sunset and later. Many a wrecking job has come to me because I could promise the work would be done in record time. When you do a job in, say, four days that was expected to require six, you are likely to work far beyond union hours.

"There are few days of rest for me. At odd times I saw up a pile of heavy timbers into fire wood, sort out piping, fit windows, or stock lumber. Indeed, from one week to another I seldom indulge in the luxury of conventional clothes. Overalls are fine to work in, but it's a great refreshment to get into dainty attire. The other day I had a birthday anniversary. Friends urged me to forget the wrecking business and celebrate the occasion. The temptation was strong, but I find my business will not wait even a day for me.

Unexpected Treasures

"It's very different from selling ribbons or some other stock commodity over a counter. Hardly any two pieces of material here are alike. You must know the value of every piece of material in your yard.

"Perhaps one reason why I have done well in this trade is because I save everything that has the slightest value. Men wreckers, I think, are apt to throw away materials that I can see a sure sale for.

"We get all sorts of windfalls. It would surprise you to see the valuable lumber we save from old homes built 40 or 50 years ago here in Oakland and Berkeley. When wrecking such jobs I keep an eagle eye out for valuable walnut or mahogany. In some cases it's wood that can't be duplicated these days. Then there are the window weights in these old homes. They are pure lead, not the cheap cast-iron weights we often use nowadays.

"Often we find all sorts of souvenirs and mementos: old pictures, newspapers, diaries, money, books and even musical instruments. When we were tearing down the dining room wall of a home recently, I drove my pick deep into the plaster and immediately a thin musical note responded. I couldn't believe my ears, but presently I uncovered what used to be called an autoharp, a kind of zither, that must have fallen in some manner behind the wainscoting.

"I practice the Golden Rule in my business relations and find others usually ready to meet me more than half way. When I make a promise I keep it."

Some Argentine Desserts

IN THE restaurants of Buenos Aires the menus are not very different from those to be found in the restaurants of New York, London, Paris or The Hague.

In private houses, however, and in the interior of the Republic, the old criollo (native) cooking still prevails, and its tasty dishes defy modernity and the cleverness of imported cordons bleu. Rich, full of unexpected flavors and daring combinations, the dishes prepared by the dark, good-natured "china" at her charcoal brazier or the dilapidated range burning red quebracho wood or fragrant membrillo (quince), generally delight the foreigner who is out for culinary experiences.

Argentine desserts are most of them very sweet and tempting, and a criollo cook is always intensely proud of her empanadas, her crisp alfajores filled with dulce de leche, her creamy turrón or toothsome yemas. The recipes for these are mostly very simple and should prove successful in the hands of anyone interested in desserts that are both novel and wholesome.

Empanadas

These are fairly large turnovers made of ordinary pastry, filled with either quince jam or meat, olives and raisins; and then baked in a deep dish in a fairly hot oven.

One pound of flour; ¼ pound of dripping; 1 cupful of milk; yolk of one egg; pinch of salt.

Knead the ingredients into a stiff paste and then roll out quite thin, cut out into circular shapes about the size of an ordinary breakfast cup. For the meat filling take a tender steak, well minced, 3 small onions, a diced potato, a teaspoonful of cumin, pepper, cayenne, parsley and a little sugar. Fry for 10 minutes in boiling oil, remove from the fire, allow to cool and then add 4 hard-boiled eggs cut in slices, olives and seeded raisins. Empanadas can be eaten either hot or cold and form a delicious ending to cold summer luncheons.

Alfajores

This is a very popular Argentine swetmeat and there are any number of recipes for making the rounds of flaky pastry held together by a stiff, very sweet, jam of either quinces, cream, sweet potato, vegetable marrow, peaches or nougat.

Yolks of 6 eggs; 5 tablespoonfuls of shortening; 1 cupful of milk; flour to form stiff paste; pinch of salt.

Mix all the ingredients well together, turn onto a floured board, roll out thin and cut with a biscuit cutter. Bake in a warm oven about 20 minutes, fill with jam or dulce de leche and dust lightly with icing sugar, serve cold.

Dulce de Leche

This sweet is made of cream and milk boiled with sugar until it forms a thick paste. It can be used either as a filling for cakes, biscuits, alfajores, etc., or else eaten instead of jam on bread and butter. Children love it.

Four cupfuls of milk; 4 cupfuls of lump sugar; 1 stick of vanilla.

Boil the milk and sugar on a quick fire. When the milk begins to color, stir continually until it thickens; remove from the fire and keep it in glass jars.

Turrón Argentino (Nougat)

Whites of 4 eggs, 1 cupful of grape sirup (arrope), ½ pound of sugar, ½ pound of nuts.

Beat together the whites, sugar and sirup until they are soft and thick. Place on a very slow fire and stir continually. When almost ready, add the chopped-up nuts, pour into a buttered tin and cut into bars. This nougat can also be used as a filling for alfajores, in which case it is spread on while still warm and soft.

Yemas

Yolks of 8 eggs, 16 tablespoonfuls of sugar, a few drops of orange water, cinnamon.

Beat well the eggs, add sugar, orange water and cinnamon, place on a slow fire and stir until the mixture is almost stiff. Drop by small spoonfuls onto buttered marble; when cool dip into sirup made of sugar and water boiled until it spins a thread. Dust with sugar and cinnamon.

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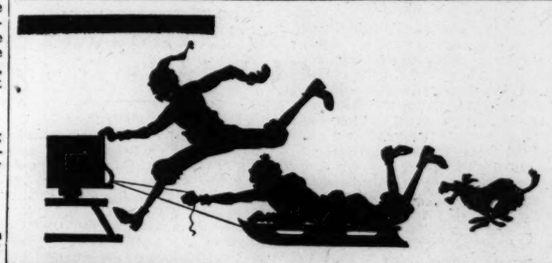

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THE HOME FORUM

Who Is Your Poet?

THERE must be many reading poetry nowadays who employ no particular method in that delightful diversion. They read the sonnets and lyrics and descriptive verses that appear regularly in the magazines and journals and even advertising columns; and doubtless gay snatches of melody become blended with their thoughts and help them mightily.

There are two things which are a part of my habit of living to do. The first is represented by a small anthology, which when it was purchased cost but a few cents, and which I value at its weight in gold. I use this almost constantly for those flying and fragmentary occasions that are inclined to suspend one's thinking during the day and slip away unnoticed without paying their toll. And if for a season I forsake it, ere long the little golden book is again in my hands. The other thing I do is to begin the year with a poet of my choice, and ever and anon refresh my thoughts and cleanse my emotions at the leaping fountain of his Muse. When Christmas comes I always know who my poet is going to be next year!

The other day a person accosted me and queried if I had read so and so. It proved to be the daily portion of a popular contemporary poet. I secured it—and now it is securely pinned in the place where a certain Lady washes cups, as a poetic aid in a rather prosaic task! The effect of a little music of this sort lends brightness to the days. Perhaps the majority of people have some poet who interests them more than any other, who by his homely philosophy and magical quality rivets attention, and becomes beloved. It is probable that quite a number of folk have a poet whom they read and re-read, whose musical strains and haunting lines pass into their memories and are woven in the tissue of the days to be. "Shelley is to be admired; Keats to be wondered at; Wordsworth is to be revered, and sometimes to be borne with patience; but Tennyson is to be loved," I could write in another name with a very strong adjective!—Who is your poet?

Well, last year I held companionship with Masefield, and this year I am experiencing all sorts of pleasurable excitement and satisfaction with Alfred Noyes. Permit me to say just a few things about his appeal to me.

First, I find he satisfies me beyond my expectations. When one chooses a contemporary poet for the sort of exercise I have mentioned, one is apt to discover one's thoughts harking back over the years to a tried, true, and trusted friend, one who has reached immortality in the shrine of Literature—Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, and others. As we read our contemporary poet we are apt to think, "Time has not yet put him in his place." And we go on to ask mentally: "Is he first-rate, second-rate, third-rate?" We are not sure! Because of this our modern poet often fails to satisfy the full reach of our thought. The poet is testing our quality, and we do not like it. We wish time had mellowed him and placed him to our satisfaction. Now I have experienced none of this uneasiness in reading the poetry of Alfred Noyes. He has a satisfying range and scope. The certitude wells up within one that whatever time may do to him it will not obliterate him. Here is no minor poet, but one whose permanent place in the English tongue is assured.

Some suggestion of the satisfaction he gives me is indicated in the lines,—

It is man's age-long struggle to draw near
His Maker, learn His thoughts, discern His law.

I find Noyes grappling with modern problems and emerging after strenuous labor with a triumphant faith. "The Torchbearers" lacks as yet a third volume which completes the epic; but we are not left in doubt in the two volumes which have appeared.

New every morning the creative Word
Moves upon Chaos.

A second satisfying characteristic is his pure musical quality. This meets one on almost every page. He has an almost impeccable ear. He takes the wind as it sighs through the trees and dances in the glades; the stream as it sings its way to the larger tributary; the song of the thrush in a moment of high praise, the robin redbreast with its sweet and delicate notes, the lark as it drops its pearls from the sky; the deep organ note of the sea with its vast oceanic surge, the thunder of its waters upon an irresistible strand; the sound of merry bells in the distance; the soft liquid notes of the flute in solo; the singing notes of a Stradivarius violin; the trembling sweetness of the harp in David's hands—he takes them all, selecting here, combining there, pouring them all into blended beauty and song. Shakespeare says,

Orpheus, with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing.

When Noyes sings it is as if everything in nature became his servitor, hastening to give him just the materials for his effects. His lines lilt like a laughing brook, yea, like Orpheus' lute.

Few things surpass in exquisite phrasing the charm of those lines where Noyes treats the prism of Sir Isaac Newton and describes the division of light into its constituent colors as seen when the rainbow is in the sky.

A third satisfying characteristic of Mr. Noyes' poetry to me is his interpretation of nature. Of the coloring of leaves the botanist will give a wonderful account in chemical terms—a series of changes induced initially by a difference in temperature and the gradual breaking down of certain cellular constituents of the leaves. That explanation, however, leaves out their æsthetic appeal. We know that we have not seen autumn leaves if they are viewed only through botanical lenses. We have to put them into a network of social as well as natural relations. Then they shine with iridescent splendor. "Nature," says Mozley, "in the very act of laboring as a machine, sleeps as a picture." Very much poetical language in our modern speech severs the picture from the mechanism! Our modern mode of beholding a tree, for example, is to see it with the eye of the lumber merchant rather than with the vision of a Joyce Kilmer. Our stumbling feet are caught in the entanglement of the uses rather than the beauties of nature. Consequently, I, for one, am avid of the message that will open my eyes to the beauties that girt me round. Of one of his characters our poet says,—

He had lived
In constant conversation with the sun,
The wind, the silence, and the peace;
In absolute communion with the Power
That rules all action and all tides of thought,
And all the secret courses of the stars.

Here the poet is in a great British tradition that runs from Marvell to Wordsworth to Edward Carpenter and W. H. Davies. He brings our hearts to worship and touches us with the awe of the Eternal. Personally I enjoy in my reading of poetry that moment of arrest when the mystery and beauty of nature's moving pageantry touches my thoughts to awe at the fathomless depths of it all—the magical moment when the book is allowed to lie still upon one's knees while one attempts to drink in the scene that swims and rolls before before one's vision—a moment similar to that when listening to music one lies "lapped in soft Lydian airs." Now Noyes helps me to see that this world is no "fortuitous concourse of atoms," but is shot through with spiritual significance. He makes some of the meaning clear. He anneals one's faith. He gives the high and noble inspirations that help one in the business of great living. Our poet makes nature an augury and a presage, a language and a revelation.

Now who is your poet? Have you one? Are you consorting with the best? Are you buying up the opportunity of the days—those precious golden minutes while the breakfast is being put upon the table, whilst you are waiting for someone in the hall, before the man arrives to put the meter right, or Sally goes away with her duster? Do you spend a little time each day reading paragraphs of magnificent prose and magical poetry, striving to win through the tyranny of things to the poetical view of living?

J. M.

Snowflakes

They seem an endless flow of lovely light,
Now pouring past like smoke before the breeze,
Then pausing in their race, the dots of white
Are swirling lace or patterns in the foaming seas.

FREDERIC ARDEN PAWLEY.

Song of Rejoicing

Sing, while the cool fingers of the lapping sea
Reach for your footprints on the smooth wet sand.
Sing, while the whispering wind in the sea cave tells
Of Borneo and Ur and Samarkand
And treasure hidden in the sand.
Sing, while the still beauties of the woods are told
In breaths of fragrance. Sing that the seasons keep.
Sing that the wonders of the earth are spread.
Sing for suns that shine, and clouds that sweep,
And joys the open heart may keep.

HELEN MARING.

The Stage

Sea, you have grave moods,
Glad moods and wild moods;
Moods when your gray face
Wrinkles and smiles.

Now you are stage-land—
Sand dunes for cushions,
White sea-nymphs dancing
For miles and miles!

C. FRANK GOODPASTURE.

Santiago at the Pueblo. From a Painting by O. E. Berninghaus. Owned by the H. N. Gelmer Estate.

Landmark

Poised in the middle distance between sky and water, the slim young oak tree surveyed rolling hills that frolicked in deep sunshine and sped curvingly away into a far-off horizon of blue-violet haze. It surveyed a mighty midwestern river whose yellow coils wound undulantly through the hills and broadened out into the valleys.

Just at the bend of the river, high up on a bald bluff jutted with ancient limestone, fringed below its rock strata with trailing bushes and undergrowth, this young oak sapling grew tenaciously. On "the River of Many Whitecaps"—the Ohio of the yellow floods—it became the Indians' landmark, "at the oak where the river bends." Voyageurs, Indian parties, colonists, trappers, and solitary 'coonskin traders sought its outline against the sky.

Soil was sparse, rock underlay the soil, and nourishment came only with unceasing toil. Winds, howling, harsh and wild, came thundering through the oak. Neither storms, nor cold winters affected its stout heart, for its trunk grew thick, its arms became tough, and its black-barked branches held the tough brown foliage until springtime. Then a profusion of green satin buds and young leaves echoed in soft pastel tints against a new blue sky.

Now the river was busier, more buoyant with teeming activity upon its bosom. Indians retreated behind the hills to obscure settlements, and colonists on rafts came floating down the broad river, all looking for the oak at the bend. Pirogues, canoes, rafts, keelboats, barges, and finally crude steamboats puffing great clouds of smoke, made a line of strange progress on the waterway below the growing oak.

Industry slowly made its way along the sandy stretches on the far shore. The wilderness there was dotted with lumber and boat-building yards, while the sloping heights above them had their sward of green broken by isolated dwellings. Below the oak's own bald bluff were vineyards, and back from it were the small homes where the tall-hatted and bearded city builders lived high over the river's brim.

Steamboats brought trade, population, and a noisy, busy city of unending activity. Steamboat pilots looked for the oak's great height in the star-strewn nights, their one discernible landmark on a river devoid of illumination. City people visited it, admired the view and the tree's immensity, passing further favorable comment on the oak's bland serenity in a busy age of progress.

Only in the gray and black softness of night was the oak at rest. Then it stretched its still young branches into a midnight blue of flecked silver, and drank deep of the cool winds. Then it rested from the busy panorama, sucking nourishment deep in the hill's bosom, its countless thousands of roots, rootlets, and tiny tendrils carrying their share of new sap to the oak's immense height.

Railroads with their floating plumes of smoke, ran a parallel course with the river, their whistles shrieking a refrain from which even the hills knew no rest. Great fleets of coal barges moved slowly down the stream, their guards and guides doughty stern-wheelers from up-river mines, their crews intent upon the landmark high above them. Endless freight on the waters kept growing and spreading, the oak wintering each successive seasonal solstice with an ease born of long experience, growing meanwhile into gigantic stature. Its bark was deeply pitted, its huge branches spread up and outward into a huge reproduction of many lesser miniatures, making a tree whose great height was still a landmark on "Oak Bend," a powerful living spectator of human life along the historical waterway.

WITH the characteristic carelessly built corral and the mountains towering beyond, O. E. Berninghaus painted a consistent background for his portrait of Santiago, one of the older men at the Pueblo. This Indian is one of the artist's favorite models and he uses him frequently in figure compositions.

In talking about this picture, Mr. Berninghaus said, "It is seldom that I paint a portrait, but there is such appeal in Santiago that I decided to paint him alone. When I began to pose him I felt a conventional studio background would not do at all, so taking him out of doors I placed him in his own environment. He is a splendid type, fine in character and in physique and is one of the few Indians who is absolutely untouched by the outside world, for he adheres strictly to all the tribal conventions and traditions. You see, the young people are being sent away to government schools and when they have mastered the required amount of education they return to their tribes with new ideas and new ambitions. Of course, this is natural but it is hard on the older men, like Santiago, who resent seeing their children too readily assuming the white man's customs"

This portrait of Santiago is ably conceived and painted. It is warm and rich in color and expresses the artist's understanding and appreciation of the fine dignity and simplicity of the older Indians.

Keats

No man who ever lived has inspired in his friends a deeper or more devoted affection. . . . The points on which all who knew him especially dwell are two. First his high good sense and spirit of honor; as to which let one witness stand for many. "He had a soul of noble integrity," says Bailey: "and his common sense was a conspicuous part of his character. Indeed his character was, in the best sense, manly." Next, his beautiful unselfishness and warmth of sympathy. . . . "He was the sincerest friend," cried Reynolds, "the most lovable associate,—" To the same effect Hayden: "He was the most unselfish of human creatures: unadapted to this world, he cared not for himself, and put himself to any inconvenience for the sake of his friends. He had a kind gentle heart and would have shared his fortune with any one who wanted it." And again Bailey: "With his friends, a sweeter tempered man I never knew, than was John Keats. Gentleness was indeed his proper characteristic, without one particle of dullness, or insipidity, or want of spirit . . ." Lastly, "he had no fears of self," says George Keats, "through interference in the quarrels of others, he would at all hazards, and without calculating his powers to defend, or his reward for the deed, defend the oppressed and distressed with heart and soul, with hand and purse."—From "Keats," by SIDNEY COLVIN.

La vraie Idée de la Vie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

CHRIST-JÉSUS comprenait la Vie mieux qu'aucun autre ne l'avait jamais comprise sur la terre. Nous en avons la preuve dans sa démonstration du pouvoir qu'a la Vérité de détruire les croyances au péché, à la maladie, à l'imperfection et à la mort,—à tout ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu, la Vie. Par conséquent, pour acquérir une vraie idée de la Vie, nous devrions étudier ce qui est rapporté dans les Écritures relativement à ses enseignements et à ses démonstrations.

Nous ne trouvons dans les enseignements et les démonstrations de Jésus aucune chose pour appuyer la fausse conclusion qu'acceptent les mortels, celle que la vie est dans la matière. Au contraire, il dit: "C'est l'esprit qui vivifie, la chair ne sert de rien. Les paroles que je vous ai dites sont esprit et vie." Les paroles qu'il proféra étaient de Dieu, de la Vérité; et la Vérité, l'Esprit,—ce qui vivifie, qui donne la vraie vie,—ne se trouve ni dans la matière ni dans l'entendement appelé mortel, qui témoigne de la réalité de la matière. Les démonstrations du Maître prouvent que la Vérité, c'est-à-dire l'Entendement, est la Vie; car avec la réalisation claire que la Vérité est la Vie parfaite, toujours présente, il guérit les malades et ressuscita les morts.

Le Maître n'enseigna pas qu'il fallait se mettre en souci pour le corps physique, non plus qu'il n'honora la loi matérielle, ainsi nommée; mais il enseigna bien des choses concernant le vrai mode de penser et d'agir. L'abondance de vie qu'il était venu nous apporter, ainsi qu'il le dit, se trouve en dehors de la corporalité, et n'a pas de rapport avec les tentatives d'observer les faussetés qu'on appelle lois matérielles. La base des enseignements de Jésus était l'amour de Dieu, du bien, l'obéissance à la Règle d'Or et la confiance absolue en la Vérité divine.

Voyons comment le fait d'aimer le bien suprêmement et notre prochain comme nous-mêmes, et d'avoir une confiance absolue en la Vérité, agit de façon à nous apporter un abondant sens de vie. On élimine le souci, le soupçon, la haine et la crainte, les pensées pernicieuses auxquelles, ainsi que beaucoup l'admettent, la maladie est attribuable, en aimant Dieu, le bien, l'Esprit, d'une façon suprême, en voyant que chacun est en réalité l'enfant de Dieu, et en ayant pleine confiance en la Vérité. Lorsque la ferme confiance en la Vérité et en l'amour de Dieu, le bien, domine dans la pensée, les fausses croyances qui produisent la maladie, le manque et toute autre chose dissemblable à l'être harmonieux, ne peuvent entrer dans la conscience. La santé, la joie et l'abondance véritables sont les fruits du vrai mode de penser et d'agir, et l'on ne peut les acquérir d'aucune autre façon.

Que celui qui souffre de la maladie commence à réfléchir que la vie est inhérente, non à la matière mais au mode de penser juste, et qu'elle se manifeste par la bonté, la patience, la pureté, l'humilité, le pardon et la confiance; il se sera alors mis en route pour la vraie santé. Plus d'un a été guéri en se détournant de la croyance que la vie et l'intelligence résident dans la matière et cherchent à comprendre et à démontrer le fait que l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, l'Entendement divin. Ils ont appris que, comme Mrs. Eddy l'écrit à la page 41 de *Unity of Good:* "Pour arriver à la vraie connaissance et à la vraie conscience de la Vie, nous devons l'apprendre du bien."

Dans son Sermon sur la Montagne, le Maître présenta les qualités qui sont l'essence même de la vraie manière de vivre,—l'humilité, la douceur, la miséricorde, la pureté, le pardon, la consécration, l'amour universel, la confiance en Dieu, le bien. Il commanda que nous soyons parfaits de même que Dieu, le bien infini, c'est-à-dire le Principe divin, est parfait; que nous ayons des pensées pures, que nous jugions équitablement, et que nous fassions aux autres ce que nous voudrions qu'ils nous fissent. Il dit en substance que ceux qui voudraient exprimer ces qualités et faire ce qu'il a commandé, gagneraient un sens de vie harmonieuse qu'aucune théorie mortelle ne pourrait changer, mais que ceux qui ne feraient pas cela trouveraient, conformément à la croyance, que leur santé, leur joie et leurs moyens de subsistance sont entravés par les théories du soi-disant entendement mortel.

La preuve que les choses que Christ-Jésus dit dans son sermon indiquaient le chemin de la santé, de la joie et de l'abondance véritables, peut être donnée par quiconque cherchera sérieusement à vivre selon les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne. Des milliers de personnes qui ont ainsi appris le vrai chemin de la santé et de l'harmonie témoigneront du fait qu'ils ont goûté du sens abondant de la vie en s'efforçant de penser et d'agir selon les préceptes du Maître.

La Science Chrétienne montre clairement que la Vie, l'Esprit, est bonne, et que, exprimer le bien, c'est suivre le vrai chemin de la vie abondante. Combien cette vue est différente de la fausse croyance que la vie est dans la matière et qu'il faut soigneusement la maintenir au moyen de systèmes matériels qui tentent de conserver la santé!

Le chemin qu'enseigna le Maître—le chemin qu'enseigne la Science Chrétienne—conduit à de meilleurs mœurs, au désintéressement, à la spiritualité. Le mauvais chemin—la croyance que la vie est dans la matière ainsi que la confiance aux systèmes matériels de guérir—mène à la crainte, à l'égoïsme, au manque, à la mort. Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 272 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures):* "C'est la spiritualisation de la pensée et la Christianisation de la vie journalière, en contraste avec les résultats de l'horrible comédie de l'existence matérielle; c'est la chasteté et la pureté, en contraste avec les tendances inférieures et l'attirance terrestre du sensualisme et de l'impureté, qui témoignent réellement de l'origine divine et de l'opération de la Science Chrétienne."

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society)

True Idea of Life

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRIST JESUS understood more about Life than anyone else on this earth has ever done. The proof of this was his demonstration of the power of Truth to destroy the beliefs of sin, sickness, imperfection, and death,—all that is unlike God, Life. Therefore, in order to gain the true idea of Life we should study the Scriptural record of his teachings and demonstrations.

We do not find in Jesus' teachings and demonstrations anything to support the false conclusion which is accepted by mortals, that life is in matter. On the contrary, he said: "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." The words that he spoke were of God, Truth; and Truth, Spirit,—that which quickeneth, or giveth true life,—is not found in matter or in the carnal so-called mind, which testifies to the reality of matter. The Master's demonstrations prove that Truth, or Mind, is Life; for with the clear realization that Truth is perfect, ever present Life, he healed the sick and raised the dead.

The Master taught nothing about taking anxious care of the physical body, nor did he honor material law, so called; but he taught a great deal about right thinking and acting. The abundant life which, as he said, he came that we might have, is to be found apart from physicality and distinct from the attempts to observe the falsities called material laws. The basis of Jesus' teachings was love for God, good, obedience to the Golden Rule, and absolute trust in divine Truth.

Let us see how loving good supremely and our neighbor as ourselves, and trusting absolutely in Truth, operate to bring us an abundant sense of life. Worry, suspicion, hate, and fear, evil thoughts to which many will admit disease is attributable, are eliminated through loving God, good, Spirit, supremely, through seeing all as in reality God's children, and trusting absolutely in Truth. When firm reliance upon Truth and love of God, good, are uppermost in thought, the false beliefs which produce disease, lack, and everything else unlike harmonious being, cannot enter consciousness. True health, joy, and abundance are the fruits of right thinking and doing, and they can be gained in no other way.

Let one suffering from disease begin to think of life as inhering, not in matter but in right thinking, expressed in kindness, patience, purity, humility, forgiveness, and trust: he has then started on the road to true health. Many have been healed by turning from the belief of life and intelligence as residing in matter and seeking to understand and demonstrate the fact that man is the image and likeness of God, divine Mind. They have learned that, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 41 of "Unity of Good," "In order to reach the true knowledge and consciousness of Life, we must learn it of good."

In his Sermon on the Mount, the Master presented the qualities which are the very essence of true living,—humility, meekness, mercy, purity, forgiveness, consecration, universal love, trust in God, good. He commanded that we be perfect even as God, infinite good, or divine Principle, is perfect; that we think pure thoughts, judge righteous judgment, and do unto others as we would have them do unto us. He said in substance that those who would express these qualities and do as he commanded, would gain a sense of harmonious life that no mortal theory could change, but that those who did not do this would in belief find their health, joy, and supply interfered with by the theories of the so-called carnal mind.

The proof that what Christ Jesus said in this sermon pointed the way to true health, joy, and abundance can be brought out by anyone who will earnestly endeavor to live in accordance with the teachings of Christian Science. Thousands who have thus learned the true way to health and harmony will testify that they have tasted of the abundant sense of life through the endeavor to think and act according to the Master's precepts.

Christian Science clearly shows that Life, Spirit, is good, and that expressing good is the true way to abundant life. How different is this view from the false belief that life is in matter and must be carefully guarded through material systems which attempt to preserve health!

The way the Master taught—the way Christian Science teaches—leads to better morals, unselfishness, spirituality. The false way—the belief that life is in matter, and trust in material systems of healing—leads to fear, selfishness, lack, death. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 272), "It is the spiritualization of thought and Christianization of daily life, in contrast with the results of the ghastly farce of material existence; it is chastity and purity, in contrast with the downward tendencies and earthward gravitation of sensualism and impurity, which really attest the divine origin and operation of Christian Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Cloud Castles

Cloud castles are not invariably cobweb structures, which, rising in the dreamland of an hour, melt away with the mists of morning and vanish wholly amidst noontide sunshine. It is true that they seem most beautiful in the half tones of twilight, in the glow of the setting sun, the rising of a misty moon, the vague shadows of a frosty fog, the marvel of early dawn. Then they tower upward in every one of the great cities. Here, in London, you may find them, things of beauty: dome and spire, façade, column, tower, pinnacle and cupola; lovely shapes as ethereal as fairy palaces.

There was once a Wanderer coming through Thurloe Square, late in the sunset of an October afternoon, when ahead of him he saw white domes and towers, flushed with rosy pink against a wonderful glowing sky. The two white domes, in that warm glow, showed translucent as two vast pink pearls; the slender pointed towers were delicately flushed with color and, in the midst, a noble structure rose majestically, an imperial crown tipped with golden light, resting grandly upon its double circle of slender columns. Atop of all, Fame's aspiring figure illumined with evanescent glory. Here was a wonderful cloud castle for the Wanderer!

He went farther on a late November afternoon, stepping silently and alone, through enveloping mist. This time it was in Imperial Institute Road that towering shapes became of a sudden dimly visible, rising loftily on either hand. Ghostly shadows they were in the mist: vague, mysterious, faintly illumined against the waning light; for the sky was taking upon itself that curiously opaque glow which twilight brings when it is seen through a chill gray mist. Towers, pinnacles, stately in their high aloofness, were seen as a distant vision from the shadow of far mountains.

Then, as the Wanderer peregrinated one wet night through Westminster, behold, on every hand cloud castles in bewildering and beautiful array! Ahead the soaring clock tower, seen through a wavering veil of rain, with flickering points of yellow light and broken, inky shadows reflected on the dripping pavement. And away to the right hand, near and far, pinnacles, buttresses, spires, and arches, heaped in magnificent black masses high in air against a background of clear, night sky, that was intensely dark and yet illumined by diamonds of shining raindrops, wavering and blowing hither and thither in the gusty wind which drove the storm before it. Like a polished mirror seemed the wet pavement; gleaming and darkly grand the majestic shapes and towering outlines, abbey and gateway, court and cloister, tower and Gothic façade. An atmospheric dreamland; with wonderful reflections and grotesque shadows, every moment changing. . . .

"Castles in the air are not, after all, without stability," said the Wanderer to himself; "nor, when they seem to vanish, are they lost to us."

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EDUCATIONAL

Importance of Able Translators in Houses Selling Internationally

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York, N. Y.

TO READ his morning mail, the head of the average large business corporation would have to be familiar with at least a dozen languages. It is because there are few such accomplished linguists that organizations with international connections rely upon translation departments to keep in touch with their foreign branches.

As business has developed from neighborhood barter to a network of branch offices covering the world, correspondence has become more cosmopolitan. Communications in Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese and English are most frequent but a good translation department must be able to handle the Czechoslovakian, Dutch, Swedish, Polish, Russian and Oriental languages.

Not only is the routine business of big firms conducted in a dozen languages, but American department stores have a steadily growing stream of foreign mail. From South America and Cuba come letters in Spanish ordering trousseaus, the latest books or furniture. Far corners of the earth that are regularly heard from are Java, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, South Africa and remote parts of Russia.

Few people realize the difficulties which the translator must surmount, according to J. L. De Cosso, head of the translation department of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

"An editor of a newspaper," stated Mr. De Cosso, "would not ask the first man in the street who could speak English to write editorials for him, yet the majority of people feel that anyone familiar with a foreign language can translate. They overlook the fact that knowledge of the subject matter is essential. To make sure of accurate translations, our department divides its material under four general headings, legal, technical, literary and commercial, with a specialist in charge of each group."

For Five Languages

A good translation department, Mr. De Cosso pointed out, should employ an expert in each of the five major commercial languages, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German and English. From these five languages, 25 translation combinations are possible. For example, if a document in Spanish is to be translated into Italian, the Spanish expert does not know Italian but he translates the Spanish into English. Then the specialist in Italian completes the translation.

Mr. De Cosso commented on the general inability to estimate fairly the amount of time necessary to do good translation work. "The competent translator averages at least 50,000 words a month, which is more than the length of the ordinary book. No one would expect an author to turn out this much copy monthly and the translator's job is more difficult. He must grasp the writer's meaning, sometimes obscure, and make it understandable in another language."

Mr. De Cosso emphatically exploded the idea that a literal translator is desirable. The translator should read the material, make sure that he understands it thoroughly and then put the idea into his own language. A literal translation, word by word, not only will be stilted and inaccurate but it may be very amusing.

"A famous example of literal translation," said Mr. De Cosso, "is the phrase, 'Single horse buggies.' This expression appeared in a catalogue which was to be translated into Spanish. The translator, working along, word by word, wrote, 'Coaches para caballos solteros,' or 'unmarried horse buggies.'

"Another story is told of an American visiting in Mexico who by the aid of a dictionary had ordered a substantial meal at a restaurant. He then looked up the words, 'how' and 'much' in order to get his check. Unfortunately the resulting Spanish phrase meant, 'I have had plenty.' The waiter listened to the American, nodded smilingly but made no move to make out the bill. The situation became quite acute before the American realized his mistake."

In the translation department of which Mr. De Cosso is head, at least 500 communications to be translated, ranging in length from 50 to 25,000 words, are received each month.

How Money Could Be Saved

The adoption of a universal language, according to Mr. De Cosso's figures, would save the business organization with foreign branches at least $50,000 annually. A staff of 10 translators turns out 6,000,000 words a year. Since it costs more than 8 cents for each word translated, the approximate annual expense is $50,000.

Out in the stretches of Africa, in Persia, South America and practically every country in the world, there are correspondents who confidentially send their problems to the personal service department of John Wanamaker's, New York. Missionaries, long exiled from America, write for clothing. Spanish women send for gowns and hats and German and French housewives write for vacuum cleaners and electric refrigerators.

Miss Luisa Fernandez, who translates the letters and carries out the wishes of people thousands of miles away, described one of her most recent experiences.

"The daughter of a prominent South American official wrote me about her trousseau. She wanted me to select everything from the wedding dress to the gifts for the bridesmaids. I had only a snapshot of her, a general idea of her size and a list of her favorite colors to help me in making a choice of dozens of frocks, hats and shoes."

Miss Fernandez commented upon the variety of requests that reach her. A family in the tropics may want her to furnish an entire house, the lonesome wife of a missionary may write a newsy letter with an order for hairnets or some woman m- leave to her discretion the selection of jewelry and perfume.

"To satisfy the people who write to me," explained Miss Fernandez, "it is necessary to know the climate conditions and the things that are popular in different parts of the world. In selecting dresses for South America, for instance, I have to take into consideration the heat and the fact that dry cleaning is very expensive. Easily soiled fabrics are not practical."

Another angle of Miss Fernandez's work is that she must know thoroughly the shipping conditions all over the world. Some of her shipments have to be carried for miles through mountainous country on mule back. In such cases ordinary packing precautions would not prevent breakage.

Hats and Shoes

Hats and shoes offer the most difficult problem for long distance shopping, Miss Fernandez finds. A photograph helps in choosing hats, but in lieu of that, she studies the letters to visualize the types of women to be fitted. In selecting furniture, dishes, silver or any of the thousand and one things for her Miss Fernandez shops, she tries to re-create the environment in which the purchase will be placed.

"Taking last week as typical of the grist that comes to my mill," commented Miss Fernandez, "I had a letter from a woman in South America asking me to select a layette that will cost $3000. The mistress of a West Indian sugar estate wants me to select frocks for her that are individual and modish. From Java I had an interesting letter with a request for information about a new onion chopper. From Newfoundland I hear that there is to be a very special ball and the writer, a young girl of 18, asked me to send her the 'prettiest' frock I can find. A mother in Seoul, Korea, sent me snapshots of her children in the new clothes I had selected for them.

"This cross section of our work reveals how completely modern business methods are breaking down geographical barriers. All over the world are families for whom the personal service department has the friendliest feeling. We hear about the new baby, how the older children are getting on in school and how beautiful the bride looked in her wedding gown. Our files of correspondence are made up of intensely interesting human documents."

Keystone

Children of Large Cities Have Few Opportunities to Enjoy the Wonders of the Starry Sky. The Many Houses, the Quantity of Electric Lights, the Smoke and the Steam All Tend to Make an Open View of the Firmament Difficult. In Berlin Has Been Constructed a Planetorium Where There Is an Artificial Evening Sky, With the Heavenly Bodies All in Their Proper Places, So That Without Waiting for the Hours of Night, When Children Should Be Sleeping, the Pupils Can Come and Look and Listen and Learn. The Planets Are Made to Revolve in Their Orbits, and Neptune, Venus and All the Rest Become Realistic and Interesting.

Six-Year Combined Engineering - Law Course at Michigan

IN ESTABLISHING a six-year engineering-law course, which was approved by the regents at a recent meeting, the University of Michigan is developing something new in the field of education. The new course will lead to degrees in both engineering and law, with the first three years devoted to technical studies and the three last to the study of law. At the end of the fourth year, or the first year in the Law School, the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering will be given to be followed by the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the completion of the six years' course.

Demand Has Been Evident

That there is a demand for a combined curriculum in these fields has been shown by the fact that a good number of students have taken up the study of law after completing their four years of engineering. It is recognized, however, that practicing lawyers, particularly those who make a specialty of patent law, corporation law, and public utilities, need a firm foundation in engineering and technology, but that they do not require the highly specialized subjects of the fourth year in the engineering curriculum. For this reason the six-year program seemed desirable.

Many types of lawyers are compelled every day to deal with highly technical subjects—preparation of specifications, the consideration of rate schedules and contracts, and other instruments for industrial and public service corporations. These all demand a high degree of technical knowledge and preparation which most lawyers lack and have to acquire in some way. It is in answer to the needs of this new type of lawyer which is being demanded more and more by the industrial world that this course is designed.

Dean Henry M. Bates of the Law School pointed out that not only do many practicing lawyers feel the lack of a technical background in many phases of their work, but where a practical knowledge of engineering problems and terminology is necessary the habit of dealing accurately with facts, which is part of the engineering training, will be of the greatest value to the practicing lawyer.

Effective Training for a Career

Dean Herbert C. Sadler also pointed out the fact that in cases where for one reason or another a student is unable to complete the course, his experience in both engineering and law, particularly after receiving the first degree, will form a very effective training for a business career.

In general the first three years of the course will include the fundamentals which underlie all phases of engineering — mathematics, drawing, surveying, shop practice, chemistry, physics and applied mechanics, as well as the fundamentals of mechanical, chemical, electrical and civil engineering. In addition the student will be required to elect English, modern languages, political science and economics as well as be given the opportunity of electing certain studies in fields in which he is particularly interested.

The new curriculum becomes effective at once for all students who can meet the requirements.

Keystone

Planetorium, Berlin, Germany.

Paris Pact Taught in the Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Washington

APPROXIMATELY 100,000 high-school pupils in 900 schools are enrolled to discuss the Kellogg peace pact this winter under the auspices of the National Student Forum on the Paris Pact, a project in which several peace organizations are co-operating.

The response is "phenomenal," according to Arthur Charles Watkins, director of the forum, which maintains headquarters at 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Registration of a class, group or school may be made any time before June, 1930.

State committees of educators are being organized in the various states to promote the study in as many high schools as possible. Approximately 250 state and city superintendents of education, high school principals and teachers, librarians and leaders in educational organizations compose the national committee in charge. State superintendents of schools in over half the states are serving as honorary vice-chairmen. Leaders in the movement hope the study will eventually spread to college classes and upper grades of primary schools, but they picked out the high school as the agent through which to introduce the study.

Registration brings to teachers without charge study outlines, lists of books and other literature with suggestions for discussion. While study and discussion are the only features necessary for participation in the forum, there are optional features, culminating in a nation-wide essay contest, that may be entered. The student who writes the best paper in the United States is to be awarded a two months' trip to Europe during the summer of 1930 by the World Acquaintance Travel.

The committee in charge realizes that school authorities are overrun with requests to introduce contests and study projects into their curricula. It makes a point, therefore, to call teachers' attention to the fact that the Pact of Paris is no longer a controversial question, but has become the law of the land.

"The study of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution is nowhere regarded as 'extraneous to the curriculum,' they say. Because the study of history in the making is quite as important as that of history which has been made, the study of the peace pact is not extraneous to the curriculum. The pact is indeed an essential topic for study in these days if our citizens, and particularly our young citizens, are to perform the duties of citizenship intelligently," they add. The educational press has dealt with the study of the pact quite extensively, it is pointed out.

M. Channing Wagner, principal of the Wilmington (Del.) High School and first vice-president of the department of secondary school principals of the National Educational Association, has indorsed the National Student Forum on the Paris Pact in the following statement:

"The signing and ratification of the Kellogg peace pact by the United States definitely takes the teaching of peace out of the realm of 'pacifist propaganda' to which it had hitherto been consigned by overzealous or misguided patriots. It is now history of the most vital kind. It is a part of the supreme law of the land.

"There is therefore no excuse for not assigning it a place with the great documents of English and American liberty and giving it equal and greater importance, because it has not only a national and lingual but a world significance. Teachers who have been afraid to teach peace and good will among nations now have legal authority given by Article VI of the Constitution. Teachers, however, need no special authority to teach it; it has already been taught and freely discussed in thousands of classes.

"I have found that high school students are peace-minded, many even radically so. This generation we are now teaching scarcely remembers the soldiers marching off to war, but it does remember them coming back and was impressed by the stories of horror told verbally, in books and in motion pictures. They need some concrete thing around which they can make their ideals effective. The Kellogg pact is a reality. We do not have to advocate the laying aside of nationalism and preach the world state; but we are now legally and morally obliged to teach and discuss a new national policy, a forward step, now a leap into the unknown."

Presentation of Literature in the Elementary School

VII—The 'Grand Laugher' Himself

By DOROTHY THODY

AND now — what of the teacher himself—the "grand laugher," as a class of hilarious boys and girls have dubbed their teacher? A great deal is written and said of his duty to his boys and girls, to his school, to his authority, perhaps sometimes at the expense of his duty to himself. For that duty, though by no means his first or highest consideration, is, nevertheless, a definitely important one.

Consider what must be done, what must be expended, what must be given out day on day in unstinted measure. Consider the regular demands, the legitimate claims—of scores of boisterous young people. Consider the special need of the unexpected moment, the sudden demand on time and sympathy and outgiving.

How is the teacher to lay up such good store that no clamoring voice will ever appeal to him in vain? How is he to be so poised that a whole class, fretful and rackety as the best of classes occasionally are, will never take him off guard, never surprise him into irritability or sudden injustice? How is he to be so strong that the most consistently troublesome of all his little people will never "get to the end" of him, never exhaust the sympathy and patience, forgiveness and encouragement, that often constitute the highest and best the child has yet met with? How is he so to economize effort that when he leaves the classroom he still has a residue of strength and interest and keen joy?

Some of his duty concerns himself alone; some is so knit up with his true duty to his children that he and they prosper together.

Must Share Limitless Store

The activity of teaching, as such, is a continual giving out. Now before that can take place there must have been intelligent and adequate ingathering—and as the outgiving is sustained over days and weeks and months so must the ingathering be made, daily and hourly and momently. Books and friends and art and music, drama and games and the good countryside, must be among the teacher's interests. He is to keep company for hours in every day with young and ardent creatures for whom the whole world waits—and he must have a world of joy and interest outside the schoolroom upon which the children can draw in privileged moments, and which are to keep himself a man among men, fresh and keen and unjaded. He must be born with, or acquire (at any rate, he must have) the power to lock his classroom door and forget it, for hours each day, for two days in the week, for weeks in the year. It must come as a surprise to him, from time to time, that he is a teacher.

Those mercies that "are new every morning" must be gathered up, pondered upon, utilized, if he is to remain fresh and virile and undismayed.

By hook or by crook he must so arrange his legitimate duties that he still has golden hours for his own spiritual and physical refreshment. "A heart at leisure from itself," a keen thought that keeps abreast of the times, careful grooming, exquisite courtesy, lips far more ready to praise than to blame, a heart full of love and geniality and good laughter—these the teacher is bound to have. With his actual "subject" they constitute his stock-in-trade. His duty is to increase that stock, to have it sent abroad on all the winds that blow, and continually to replenish it by all the good means with which every one of us is surrounded.

He must play as hard as he works—play in his leisure hours, play in the merry moments of changing lessons, play in the sudden joke made by some schoolroom wag. He must seize, generously and gratefully, every moment of relaxation that comes his way. If such a moment unaccountably delay, reach out for it!

"We are getting peevish," said a teacher to the class one day. "Let's keep quiet a minute and think of something nice."

The class was dazed, but the idea "caught on." Now those moments of relaxation, even in the midst of the busiest day, the greatest hubbub of activity, are easy to obtain, certain in results, precious alike to teacher and class. A word is spoken, work ceases just as it lies, the room grows still. Little sounds from outside grow distinct—the far bark of a dog, a tram bell, the chime of a clock. The silence deepens—behind each peaceful face are thoughts of "something nice"—then a quiet movement and work is resumed, but with how much more of zest and pleasure and dominion!

A Grand Thinker, Too

The "grand laugher" must be a grand thinker, a grand liver! He must always have a reserve on which to draw should emergency arise. He must have boundless treasure to pour out, and "then some." Returning children, visiting school after a few years of "earning," expect to find their teacher just as they think of him—shrewd critic, worthy mentor, stanch friend, the "grand laugher" they love to remember. He cannot afford to grow narrow or stale, bitter or forgetful. His must be the springs of perennial youth.

Most important of all, perhaps, he must "have time." This is his duty to himself, and to his children. The very word "school" is built on the Greek word "leisure." Its very existence implies that there is time for the learning of all lovely things, time to be glad, to play.

The wage-earning age begins very early for some children. They must have golden years to look back upon. The classroom should be a kind of sanctuary, dedicated to love and laughter and hope, effort and patience and growth. The child and the teacher too must "have time" to see the ideals set before them in the literature class actively expressed around them, in beauty of living, beauty of surroundings, beauty of example.

There must be time to talk. It is worth coming early and staying late to form and build up those happy friendships that are "always in the making." It is sometimes possible to arrange a time to meet some child who wants to talk, but often the true confidence depends on the splendid spur of the moment. What has often been accomplished by that two minutes' gossip at the playground gate!

A Learner as Well

It is no less the duty of the "grand laugher" to be a learner, in the classroom and outside it. Good, to the child, is positive, easy to lay hold upon, reasonable. He has no doubt about it. He knows what he knows and can use it. Simplicity, purity and assurance are the keynotes of his being. And this is so despite every seeming to the contrary. Grime may deface him, but it is a very little way to the "whiteness most white" with which he set out on this earth adventure. Alas that false education so often spoils the early beauty, scars the soft white wax of his thoughts. Let us strive so to strengthen and protect it that it may grow hardy and strong—a truth upon which the child may lean and rely. The teacher must cultivate the child's qualities too if by chance they seem faint.

Sincere expectation that what he strives after, for good, is attainable: simplicity in all his dealings; an untroubled future, an outgrown yesterday, are the foundation stones of his duty to himself and his school. He must harbor no resentment against any day gone by—must meet each child afresh every morning with no shadow of yesterday between them. Together they must face the sun continually. Today is a golden light in which they work and play, the "grand laugher" and his little people, growing in wisdom and stature as their childhood's pattern, the little boy of Nazareth, grew, two thousand years ago.

Pestolozzi, the Famous Swiss Educator: From a Woodcut by Werner Engel.

The Parent

The Child's Heroes

WE frequently hear parents or teachers offer advice to boys and girls through such phrases as the following: "If you wish to stand high in your class you must concentrate day and night on the definite thing in view." "The only ones who attain real success are those who have the power to stick." "There is plenty of room at the top."

This advice may be stirring ambition in the boy or girl, but one cannot but wonder if this very ambition in itself be not a form of esteemed selfishness. Is not that same parent or teacher getting the child to believe that life is a competitive race, where one must struggle on unceasingly unless he is left behind? Isn't the foundation of this sort of teaching built on the idea of what each is able to do for himself, that life is a race, and each must get all he can out of it?

How refreshing when we meet the parent or teacher who encourages in the boy and girl the thought that the world's biggest heroes and heroines are those persons who have left this world better because of their having lived in it. Those persons, we believe, should be the children's heroes who by unselfish love and thought for others, have lifted the whole tone of their community into a happier, finer, sweeter living.

We should like to see the boys and girls of our high schools and colleges brought nearer and nearer to this sort of teaching. We should like to see their ideals associated with something finer and higher than just material success. We should like to see more courses of study offered that will bring our youth in touch with the needs of people, with the thought of serving, with the highest motives for community betterment.

Material success with its esteemed selfish motives will then fall before a happier, richer, finer standard of what is most worth while. F. P. T.

Teaching Music to Adults Even Those Who Have Had None

ONE often hears a "good ear" in music referred as an unusual "gift," but Mrs. Helen Fuller Campbell, director of the Columbia House Music School in Brooklyn, believes that most people have one. Probably that is one of the reasons why her school encourages adults to take up the study of music and to learn to play a musical instrument even if they have had no musical education as children.

Not being able to sing is no sign that one has no musical ability, says Mrs. Campbell. Neither is age any sign that one cannot learn to play, for many adults are taking up the piano, the violin and other instruments and are learning to play well on them and to increase their pleasure in hearing others play, also.

For instance, there was the man of seventy who decided to become a 'cellist—and who learned to play on the instrument of his choice quite satisfactorily. Another man wanted to fill in as a 'cellist in a small orchestra and was able to join in after having studied for a week.

After Children Were Grown

Then there was the woman who, after her children were well grown, decided to take up music with a view to becoming a teacher. Although an adult, she had to begin at the very beginning, as she had had no musical training in childhood. She eventually built up one of the largest music schools in the city in which she lived, and this in spite of the fact that there were already several good music schools and teachers in the community. But she let nothing interfere with her study, although her family did not suffer—in fact, it benefited greatly, for the mother was able to build a comfortable home and to send her children through college by means of the work she had taken up.

One is also reminded that Henry Holt, the publisher, learned to play the 'cello after he was forty, and for many years played with the Richard Grant White quartet, a famous musical group of amateurs.

It is not the muscles and their adaptability that play the most important part in an adult's playing possibilities, Mrs. Campbell believes. A childlike attitude of thought is more important, and that is what the adult sometimes finds it harder to contribute. But an adult has one great advantage over the child beginning to learn to play—for he has a larger musical experience. An adult, indeed, can go mentally far faster than a child in learning to play—he can do in one year what a child needs three to cover.

Learning to play "in tune" is a matter of seeking the form and tonality, or basic scale-tones, of the musical phrase. As one imagines the melody, the fingers find it on the instrument. Most people have an "iner ear"—they hear the various parts in group playing and have an unrecognized idea of design without having any technical knowledge of music.

An older beginner is naturally not interested in the tiny pieces suited to the small child. But if he is truly musical he loves simple folk songs and music of that type. With these to work on he has ample material for building up a technique. And as the music is already familiar, it is easy to bring out the tune. There are many of these tunes that are possible for the beginner on the string instruments, which do not require the more difficult stretches of the fingers.

Another Little Difference

The adult beginner usually needs a longer period of individual instruction before going into a group than does the child, Mrs. Campbell finds. For the best results the teacher needs to study the pupil as an individual—to understand what he is after. He can be taught without overburdening him with exercises and making him "grind" too much.

Perhaps many more people would play if they had a chance to get acquainted with musical instruments. Mrs. Campbell tells about a party at which several instruments were passed around for the guests to try. One man first met an oboe this way and liked it so much that he began to study it; another took to the French horn at the same time. And these and other less familiar instruments are encouraged by the Columbia Music School because very few people play them.

More adults take up the study of the piano than any other instrument, although the piano is the most difficult in proportion to the results obtainable. One could often go further with a string or wind instrument, and more quickly take part in group playing. The harp, too, is an instrument with which one can soon learn to play satisfactorily both to one's self and to others.

Over 20 adults have taken up the study of some musical instrument with the Columbia House Music School, which is now in its third year as an independent music school. It began as the music department of the Columbia House Settlement, in 1916, with three pupils. It now draws pupils from all over New York and Brooklyn, and is open to anyone who is in earnest and who feels that he can get in this school what he needs. And the prices are within the reach of those who want to study music but cannot spend much money for instruction.

Perhaps one reason for the success of the school has been its ambition "to encourage amateur music with a professional standard."

Choosing a College

A mother was recently asked how she could let her daughter go so far away to college.

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INCREASED FISH EXPORT URGED FOR DENMARK

Marketing Committee Report Emphasizes Importance of Industry to State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — The State Marketing Committee has completed one of its first important labors, with the object of investigating the working of the Danish fishing industry. A report made by the committee, with its numerous proposals, points out that Denmark has excellent opportunities of increasing the export of fish. The home consumption of fish it says, should also be increased.

The new expensive fishing harbors on the west coast of Jutland, the report states, call for new initiative. Financial assistance to the fishermen will be necessary, and it is proposed to erect a credit union on similar lines to those for real estate, with a capital of 10,000,000 crowns ($2,500,000), which issues debentures with state guarantee for interest and sinking fund, loans to be given against mortgage in fishing boats, preferably new ones, to the extent of three-fifths of the valuation. Further, it is suggested that a fishery bank, through co-operation with existing banks, shall be initiated, in some instances with municipal guarantee, but otherwise a state bank, for the financing of the fishing industry.

So as to be able to export Danish fish in accordance with the taste and demands of the different countries, it is proposed to appoint a fishery expert for England, one for Germany and one to be stationed at the Faroe Islands. Financial assistance is to be given to the Faroe Islands, a special traffic manager is to be appointed for the state railways for the fish industry, and new up-to-date cold storage trucks must be added to the existing rolling stock.

It is also proposed to establish a fishery research institute, which in the first instance would devote its time to the building and equipment of suitable boats, refrigerating plants, implements, storage, transport and conserves. This institute may be extended so as to embrace a special school for fishing.

AUSTRALIA ENLARGES NEWS ON SHIPBOARD

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CANBERRA, Australia—The Ocean Newspapers, Ltd., has been formed in Australia to publish a daily newspaper giving adequate Australian and foreign news on all overseas mail steamers trading to Australia.

For several years The Wireless News has been published on these steamers by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., and the Australian news has been sent out by the Federal Government from Canberra in the form of a daily wireless bulletin.

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Foreign Capital Held Poland's Great Need

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The attracting of foreign capital to Polish industry in the capacity of partner was recommended at a recent meeting of members of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce here, the meeting being attended by representatives of government, economic and financial circles.

Charles Dewey, vice-president of the chamber and financial adviser to the Polish Government, alluded to a recent transaction concluded between American capital and Polish industry, in which capital played the part of partner.

Mr. Dewey protested against the feeling of pessimism which was prevalent considering the Polish economic position, and emphasized the generally good economic situation, and his belief in its development.

He pointed to the increase in savings and bank deposits, and argued that the type of depression observable is of a transitory character.

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STOCK MARKET FAILS TO MAKE MUCH PROGRESS

Profit-Taking Cuts Down Early Gains—Radio Issues Off—Rails Firm

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NEW YORK—Discouragement over the recent course of the stock market became more pronounced among the bears than on the bull side, and prices reacted to accumulation of short sales and better investment demand, with all round advances of from a fraction to 2 points.

Volume also picked up with the rising prices, always regarded as a good sign. But while the turnover at around 4,000,000 shares was more than half a million larger than yesterday, it was not enough to create any excitement.

News of the day was rather colorless, so far as domestic trade or financial developments were concerned. A good deal of interest was taken in the foreign dispatches to the effect that German acceptance of the international bank plan was assured, but it has never been seriously doubted that unsuperable obstacles at this stage would be placed in the way of an agreement. As an immediate market factor the affair is, of course, of small importance.

Group movements in stocks were more clearly defined than has been the case for several days. Rails were generally higher and a buoyant market developed in public utility shares both on the Stock Exchange and the Curb. The weight of court decisions relative to fair return on investment and the thoroughgoing deflation of the market for utility shares gives the group a good underpinning.

Money Tone Easier

Steel common did a fair job of resuming leadership of the industrial sections. Railroad equipment issues took a fair share of the trading. Mail orders declined, and radios were hurt by the Kolster affair.

Money was easier in tone but rates were unchanged. The 4½ per cent call money renewal rate held throughout. The persistent ease in money increased the growing confidence in the bond market.

Started off by the Telephone issue yesterday, activity among bond issuing houses is increasing, but the market is absorbing the new offerings without difficulty. Only temporary irregularity was the result of the $200,000,000 or so of new bonds placed as the week began, and today bond prices advanced strongly with rising activity.

Foreign exchanges also felt the effects of easier money on this side, and the majority worked lower. Pesetas seem to be finding their proper level around current quotations. Sterling was comparatively steady, but francs weakened further.

Incidentally the release from earmark at the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday of $3,000,000 in gold is interesting. The metal doubtless was earmarked at a time when the exchange would have made its export profitable, but that is no longer true.

Loans Are Decreasing

Deflation in security loans by reporting member banks in leading cities for the week ended Jan. 8 should satisfy those who are viewing with alarm the heavy loan position. The decline amounted to $418,000,000, wiping out with something to spare the rise of $373,000,000 reported in the previous week.

As was the case with the brokers' loan jump over the year end, the gain was due to special needs for credit incident to Jan. 1 financial settlement. The bank security loan account is now lower than it has been since the week ended Dec. 11, but is still $446,000,000 above a year ago.

Meanwhile commercial loans continue to recede, the reduction last week being $171,000,000, and the total is only $284,000,000 higher than a year ago. The high total of security loans should perhaps be regarded as an unfavorable factor in the near-term outlook for the stock market, but it is gratifying to note that the trend at least is downward, and has been since the end of last October.

Steel's Annual Stock Offer

United States Steel Corporation's offer of 100,000 shares of stock to employees at $169 a share was as anticipated. The annual offer, dating back to 1903, usually comes early in January. Last year the terms were not announced until May, but that was because of the new stock.

The price set does not represent the stock market views of the corporation's management. It always is the average price of the stock over a short period preceding the offering. However, employees who have subscribed under the annual offers have not lost anything in the long run. Last year's price was $165 a share.

Undeterred by the lamentable failure of the British rubber restriction scheme, the Dutch rubber-growing interests are now working on a new plan. It was, of course, largely due to the refusal of the Dutch East Indian plantation owners to co-operate with the British that the former scheme had to be abandoned. It is now proposed to get together on restriction.

While any sort of interference with the normal working of the law of supply and demand has a flavor of unsound procedure about it, the rubber scheme at least is directed at the heart of the matter—too much production in relation to consumption. Consumption of rubber in this country last month was the smallest in more than two years.

OFFERS STOCK TO STEEL EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK—The United States Steel Corporation offers its employees 100,000 shares of common at $169, Myron C. Taylor, chairman, has announced. Last year it offered an equal amount at $165.

Employees receiving $1250 annually or less may not subscribe to more than one share, running up to where employees receiving $33,750 to $36,250 a year may subscribe to as many as 14 shares. Payment is deducted monthly from salary and payments must not be less than $3 a share, nor exceed one-quarter of any one month's pay. Payment is to be completed in three years, and 5 per cent interest is charged on unpaid balance. Dividends are credited against payments.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; rails and utilities respond to increased buying.

Bonds: Steady; Union Pacific 5s exceed 1929 high.

Curb: Firm; United Light & Power A rises 3 points.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Spanish peseta again lower.

Cotton: Easy; lower cables and liquidation.

Sugar: Easy; European selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; reports Farm Board buying.

Corn: Easy; larger offerings.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Higher.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	Jan. 14 High	Jan. 14 Low	Jan. 14 Last	Jan. 13 Last
57⅞	34½	..	Abitibi	500	38	36¾	36¾	38
112½	100½	..	Ab & Stir pf	10	105	105	105	105
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	2800	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	2200	15¼	15	15¼	15
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	500	30¼	29½	29½	30
4⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
223⅝	77	3	Air-Reduc	2100	129⅝	128	129½	127¾
48⅞	18⅜	2½	Airway El	600	22	21¼	22	21
11¼	1	..	Ajax Rubber	600	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
10¾	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	1900	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
216⅞	194½	9f	Albany&Sus	20	215	215	215	..
56⅛	37	..	Alleghany	34600	26¼	25⅜	26⅛	25⅝
118⅜	90	5½	Alleghany pf	100	98	98	98	..
92	80½	5½	Allegh & W	400	91	91	91	90½
35¾	197	6f	Allied Chem	800	270⅜	269	269	269
125	111⅝	7	Allied Ch pf	100	22	22	22	..
75½	35¼	3	Allis-Chal	1500	51⅛	50¾	50¾	51
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21
74⅝	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	28	28	28	28
137	65	2½	Am Bk Note	200	80¼	78	80¼	78
20½	5¼	..	Am Beet S	500	11	9¾	11	..
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	2100	45¼	43½	45¼	42½
62	40⅜	2.40	Am Brake	400	48½	48	48⅝	..
126¼	111⅜	7	Am Brake pf	110	118¼	118¼	118¼	118⅜
34⅜	4⅞	..	Am Br Rov	3000	10	9¼	10	..
104	49	7	Am Br Bv pf	30	63¼	63½	63½	62
184½	86	4f	Am Can	19200	124⅝	126½	123⅝	122⅞
55	20	1.60f	Am Com Alc	300	31¼	31	31⅜	31
190¼	80	..	Am & FPw	37600	96⅜	95	95	96¼
103	86½	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
42	17½	2	Am Hawaii	600	22⅝	22	22	22
54	29	2f	Am Ice	300	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	37
96⅜	29½	2f	Am Int Corp	1000	39	37⅝	38⅛	36⅝
8⅞	2½	..	Am La Fr	100	2¾	2¼	2¾	..
75	27½	..	Am La Fr pf	50	32	32	32	..
136	90	8	Am Locos	500	102½	102	102½	103
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	200	46¼	45⅜	45⅝	46
17⅝	⅝	..	Am Piano	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
175⅝	64¼	1f	Am Pw&Lt	4300	83½	82¾	83	82
104	92¾	6	Am P & L 6	200	101¼	101	101	101
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	400	76	76	76	75¾
84⅝	72⅝	5	Am P&L pf st	500	81⅞	81	81⅞	81
55⅝	28	1½	Am Radiat	500	31½	31⅛	31⅜	31
64⅝	12½	..	Am Repub	400	24	24	24	23⅝
144⅝	60	2f	Am Roll Mill	2300	88⅜	86½	86½	87
3	⅜	..	AmSilMf rts	3600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
74⅜	44	5f	Am Saf Raz	400	60⅞	60	60⅞	58
41⅝	17	2	Am Seating	400	22⅜	22¼	22⅝	22⅞
7	⅜	..	Am Ship	40	85	85	85	..
203⅜	77	3	Am Smelt	300	73½	72¾	72⅞	72⅞
79⅞	56⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	300	47½	47⅜	47⅜	47
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	120	112⅜	111	111	111
85	40	2f	Am Stores	200	48	48	48	..
94⅜	56	5	Am Sugar	1000	63	63	63	63
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
32⅞	17	5	Ab Tel&Cab	110	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
210¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	3700	220⅜	219½	219⅜	218⅝
199	56	15f	Am Wat W	2800	96¼	94¼	94¼	94⅝
27⅝	5⅞	..	Am Wool	600	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10½
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	2000	34½	31¾	31⅜	33¼
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	300	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
44⅜	20	..	Anac Wire	200	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	..
140	67¼	..	Anaconda	4800	74¼	73¼	74¼	73½
80	25	2.40	Ancher Cap	700	44⅜	42¾	44⅝	44½
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	300	26	26	26	26
18⅜	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	200	3¼	3	3	3
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	300	62⅞	62	62	62
40⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Con	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
100	90¼	7	Art Loom pf	10	90	90	90	..
58⅜	34	4	Asso Appar	200	36½	36½	36½	..
70⅜	25	2½	Asso DG	1000	31¼	30⅜	31	30½
47⅞	34½	2	Asso Oil	110	37⅜	37¼	37½	37⅜
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	600	227⅝	225	227	226
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	200	103	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
86⅞	32½	..	Atl G&WI	700	76⅝	75¼	76⅜	75¼
62⅞	45⅜	4	Atl G&WI pf	200	59¼	59¼	59¼	59⅜
77⅞	30	3	Atl Refin	800	38⅜	38	38	38
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	100	86	86	86	87¼
514	120	4	$Auburn Auto	200	185¼	185	185	188½
45⅞	13	3	Auto Sales pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	37
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	200	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	38
20	4½	..	Aviation	5700	5½	5¼	5⅝	5½

—B—

66⅝	15	1¾	Baldwin	1500	33⅞	32⅞	33⅜	32¾
125	109½	7	Baldwin pf	200	114⅜	114	114⅜	111
145¾	105	7	Balt & O	300	119⅜	118¼	119⅜	118⅜
49⅜	20	2f	Bangor & A	100	63½	63¼	63½	63¼
101	45	3f	Barnsdall A	6100	24¼	23¾	24⅛	23½
84⅞	75	4.14	Beechnut	100	83	83	83	..
1048⅝	25	2	Belg NR ppf	100	82¼	82½	82½	..
60⅝	25	2	Bendix	3800	35⅞	33⅜	34⅜	34⅝
140⅝	78¾	6	Best & Co	500	33	32⅜	32⅜	32
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel	6800	97¼	95⅝	96½	96½
61⅞	22⅝	..	Beth Steel pf	200	122¾	122¾	122⅝	122¾
136⅜	37	2f	Bloom'dale	100	24⅜	24½	24½	24½
100½	53	3	Bohn Alum	400	52	51	51⅜	52
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	1000	37	35½	36⅛	35½
145	85	..	Boston & Me	200	100	99	100	..
15⅛	2½	..	Bot M A pf	100	3	3	3	..
63¾	8½	..	Briggs	1200	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
73⅞	14	..	Brockway	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
81⅞	40	4	Bkyn Man T	400	65⅞	65	65⅜	64⅝
15	7	..	Bkyn-Queens	100	10	10	10	..
248⅜	99	5	Bkyn-Un G	400	140	138½	140	..
51⅝	36	3	Brown Shoe	100	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	..
55¼	16⅛	3	Bruns Balke	2200	15	14⅛	14⅝	14⅜
44⅛	4⅛	..	Bruns Term	1000	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
117	107⅜	7	Bucyrus pf	110	112	112	112	..
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	35	35	35	35¼
12½	7¾	1	Budd Wheel	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
34	21¾	3	Bulova W	400	27	26½	26½	27¾
105¾	88	7	Buran Br pf	30	96¼	96½	96½	..
96⅜	29	.80f	Burroughs	1300	46¾	45	46⅝	45¼
89⅛	31¼	2f	Bush Term	400	39	37⅞	39	..
110½	91⅛	7	Bush T deb	10	106	105½	106	105½
3½	2	.50	Butte Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
12⅜	4⅜	.2	Butte & Sup	100	4¾	4¾	4⅞	5
192⅞	50	..	Byers	1100	93⅜	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝

—C—

7	1	..	Callahan	800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
136⅜	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	100	86	86	86	87
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	300	31¼	31	31	30½
98⅜	45	5	Canada Dry	2900	67¼	66½	67⅜	66
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	1600	196⅝	195	195½	196¼
48⅜	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	28¾	28¼	28¼	28
61	50¼	3	Caterpillar	800	59¼	57½	58½	56½
467	130	6	Case Thresh	2900	206¾	202	205	201
42⅛	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	13¼	12½	13	13¼
105½	58	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	50	71½	71½	71½	71
48⅜	21	1½	Cen Aguirre	600	26⅝	26	26	26⅜
59⅜	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	1400	33⅞	33¼	33¼	33⅜
20½	3	..	Century Rib	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
120	52¾	.6	Cerro de P	200	63⅜	62⅜	63¼	63
80⅜	18	4.20	Checker Cab	1600	39¼	38¼	38¾	38⅜
92	42¼	3	Ches Corp	6400	69	66½	68⅝	66¾
279⅜	160	10	Ches & Ohio	400	210	208	210	209½
66⅞	36⅜	..	Chi & E I pf	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	41
27⅝	7	..	Chi Gt West	100	15¼	15	15	15
62⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	900	40	40	40	40⅜
14⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	400	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	2400	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	44¼
108½	75	5	Chi & N W	800	85⅜	85¼	85⅝	85¼
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	700	23	23	23	23
143½	101	7	Chi R I	200	116⅞	116	116	115¼
109	100	7	Chi R I 7%	500	107⅜	107	107⅞	..
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	110	27½	27½	27½	27½
75⅞	44¾	2.40	Childs	600	59	58¾	59	59
135	26	3	Chrysler	800	36	33¼	35¾	36
62¾	25⅝	2.60	City Ice	400	41¾	41	41	41
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	10	96½	96½	96½	..
27	7¼	1	City Stores	600	9⅜	9	9	9⅝
72⅜	34½	5	Cluett Pbdy	400	41	39	41	39
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	900	138¼	137	137½	138¾
50⅝	44¾	3	Coca Cola A	200	48¾	48¾	48¾	..
78½	27¼	..	Colo F&I	1400	47¾	47	47¾	47¼
80	65¼	4	Colo So Inf	20	70	70	70	..
96½	86	5	Col Gas pf B	100	93½	93½	93½	93
140	52	2f	Col Gas	9800	78¾	77	77	76¾
109	99½	6	Col Gas pf A	400	106½	106	106⅜	106
344	105	5f	Col Carbon	200	181	178	179½	177½
10⅝	⅜	..	Col Carb rts	100	3	2⅜	3	2⅜
88⅜	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	1100	30	29⅛	29¼	29
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	1500	27⅜	26⅞	27	27
105⅞	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	70	79¼	79¼	79¼	78
79	29⅝	1.60f	Com Inv Tr	1300	38	38	38	38½
109	96	7	Com Inv 7%	50	100	100	100	..
51⅝	28	3	Com Cred A	200	38	37½	37½	38¼
63	20⅛	1	Com Sol	5200	30	29¼	29⅜	29½
246	105	4	Comwlth Pw	100	129	129	129	..
24⅝	19	.60	Cmwlth & Sc	2300	21½	21⅜	21⅜	14⅜
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum	7000	14⅞	14	14⅜	13⅜
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	800	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
30⅜	15½	2	Con Film pf	700	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19½
183¼	80½	5	Con Gas	30000	103⅝	101½	103	101½
99½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	400	100	99⅞	100	99⅞
6¼	..	..	Con Textile	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11½	3⅜	..	Container B	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
45⅞	28⅜	1	Cont Shares	200	31⅜	30	30⅞	31½
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	3100	44	42½	43⅝	43
15¾	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	2500	5¾	4⅝	5⅜	5⅝
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	89¾	89	89⅜	89⅞
63¾	33	1.20	Cont Bank	50	39	37	38	37½
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	2300	53⅜	53	53½	52⅝
110¼	46⅛	2	Cont Ins	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½
33½	20⅞	3	Cont Diam Fi	100	29½	29	29	..
29⅜	6¼	..	Cont Motors	1700	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
47⅛	18	..	Continental O	600	23¼	22¼	22⅜	22⅛
126⅞	70	3f	Corn Prod	1400	92⅜	91⅞	91⅞	91
144⅜	127	7	Corn Prod pf	200	141½	141½	141½	141½
82¼	26⅛	2f	Coty	2600	28	27	27⅝	27
135	15	1f	Crosley	700	17	15	15¼	16
31	24	2f	Cream of W	900	29½	27	29¼	26⅞
116⅜	103	7	Crucible pf	200	110½	110¼	110¼	..
5½	⅜	..	Cuba Cane	100	1	⅞	⅞	1
18⅞	1⅝	6	Cuba C pf	1100	2¾	2	2	..
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	100	12½	12¼	12¼	13⅛
17⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	½	½	½	½
81⅞	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
15	7	..	Cub Am S pf	40	61	61	61	61
65	63¼	..	Cub Dom S	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	100	46½	46½	46½	..
152	100	6	Curtis Pub	100	115	115	115	114½
118	112½	7	Curtis P pf	100	115	115	115	115
30¼	6⅜	..	Curtiss W	5200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
37⅞	13¼	..	Curtiss W A	2600	15¼	14½	14⅞	14⅝
121¼	58	3½f	Cutler	400	79	78	78¾	..

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	2700	20¼	28⅜	30	30
128	109	7	Deere pf	10	119½	119½	119½	..
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	100	167	164½	167	165
77⅜	49	..	Denv RG pf	400	65½	61⅞	65½	61¼
385	151	8	Det Edison	300	203	200	203	202¾
113½	102	7	Devoe & R pf	50	107	106¾	106¾	..
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
231	80	4f	Dupont	3000	115¼	114	114	115
119⅛	107½	6	Dupont deb	300	116¾	115½	115½	..
102	90	8	Duplan S pf	10	100½	100½	100½	100

—E—

76¾	18	2	Eaton Axle	1900	30⅞	30	30⅜	29⅜
39⅜	4	2½	Eitingon	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
177	50	6	Elec Auto Lit	1200	85⅝	84	84½	84⅛
115	102⅜	7	El Auto L pf	50	108	108	108	..
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	2400	5	4⅜	5	5
86⅜	29⅛	1	Elec P&L	20700	54⅞	53⅜	54⅝	53½
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	72½	72	72	70½
10¼	3¼	..	Elk Horn	100	5	5	5	5
83⅝	49¼	5	End John	400	57¼	54⅝	57½	54½
79⅜	31	1f	Eng P S	2100	41⅞	41	41½	40⅜
23¼	80	5	Eng P S 5 pf	300	95	95	95	95
109	84⅜	5½	EngPS5½pfww	100	98	98	98	98
42	31¼	2½	Equit Bldg	100	40	40	40	..
93¾	41⅝	..	Erie	1800	59¼	58¼	58¼	58⅞
66⅛	55⅛	4	Erie 1 pf	100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅝
63⅞	52	4	Erie 2 pf	100	58	58	58	..

—F—

13⅜	3⅜	..	Fairbanks	200	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	6
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	20	20½	20½	20½	20¼
72⅝	22	2½	Fashion Pk	100	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	..
56⅛	28	2.40	Fed Wat Ser	200	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	36⅝
33	25½	..	Fed Dep Stores	100	32½	31¾	32¼	..
37	24½	1.60	Firestone T	500	30	30	30	29⅝
90	44½	2½	First Nat St	4100	54⅝	53½	53½	54½
89⅝	83⅜	6	Firestone T pf	900	86	84½	84½	85
20⅛	2¾	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
12½	7¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	15½	15½	15½	13½
82½	8	..	Fisk 1pf cv	60	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
89⅝	83⅝	6	Firestone T pf	100	84½	84½	84½	..
95	23	2	Foster & Wh	100	62½	62	62	63
105⅝	19¼	4	Fox A	36500	22½	20⅜	21¼	21⅞
54⅞	23¾	4f	Freeport Tx	6300	44	43⅞	43⅝	42⅞

—G—

25	3	..	Gardner M	100	4	4	4	..
123½	75	4f	Gen Am Tk	2700	104⅜	104	104⅜	104
94⅜	42¼	4	Gen Asphalt	700	51⅝	50⅜	51⅝	50¼
69⅝	24	2	Gen Bronze	400	30	30	30	..
61	23	..	Gen Cable	500	29⅛	28½	29⅛	..
120¼	63⅜	4	Gen Cable A	100	70	70	70	..
107½	102	7	Gen Cable pf	500	106⅛	106	106⅛	106
63⅛	55¼	..	Gen Elec nw	11400	42½	41⅞	42⅛	40⅞
403	168⅜	6	Gen Elec	5500	249⅝	246	247	246½
113⅛	11	.50	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
81⅝	35	2	Gen Foods	3000	49	48⅝	48⅞	48⅝
112	109¾	1.32f	Gen G&E A	200	68¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
135	111⅛	2b	Gen G&E 8%	100	118	117½	118	117⅝
89⅛	50	3f	Gen Mills	200	52	51½	51⅝	..
91⅝	33⅜	2f	Gen Motors	15200	39⅞	39¼	39½	39⅞
128⅛	112	7	Gen Mot 7%	400	119⅜	119½	119⅝	119⅜
41	29⅛	2	Gen O Ad ct	300	16⅜	16¼	16½	16¾
61⅜	20	2.40	Gen Pub Svc	1400	35⅝	34½	34⅝	34⅜
128⅛	70	5	Gen Ry Sig	2400	91¼	89¾	91⅜	90⅞
106½	90	6	Gen Ry S pf	100	102½	102¼	102½	..
88⅛	50	4f	Gen Refrac	4000	75	73	74	73¼
143	80	5f	Gillette	6700	104	101½	104	102
48⅝	10⅛	..	Gimbel Br	2200	13¼	12⅝	13	13
64⅛	26	2f	Gildden	300	33¾	33¼	33⅝	33
66	9⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14½
82

FURTHER DROP IN PRICES OF PRINT CLOTHS

Trade Leaders See Need of More Rigid Control of Textile Output

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—It was the general opinion of those interested in the primary cotton cloth market that the trade had passed the low point of its price recession for print cloths and was in line for a gradual improvement.

It developed, however, that one manufacturer had accepted a large order said to exceed 30,000 pieces for 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard at 6¾c and 39-inch, 68x72s, 4.75-yard at 7¾c which was ¼c below the market. It was at first thought that this was merely a clearance sale which would not affect the general market, but other mills also accepted business at concessions ranging from ¼c to ¼c below the 7c and 8c basis until by the end of the week the price was generally established at 6¾c and 7¾c for those two numbers, with other constructions similarly affected.

The monthly report of the Cotton Textile Merchants disclosed the facts that in spite of the liberal curtailment of operations during the month of December, production exceeded sales by 30,000,000 yards. It also showed that during the whole two years production had kept ahead of sales about 70,000,000 yards. This is about equal to one week's output of the industry as a whole. These figures are being assiduously used by leaders in the trade to induce a more rigid control of production to equal consumption, so that each unit in the industry may bear its own share of the burden.

Print Cloths Lead

The bulk of the business was done in the print-cloth division with the two numbers mentioned above as the leaders. The 38½-inch, 60x48s, 6.25-yard sold finally at 5⅞c. There was considerable business done in 38½-inch, 44x40s, 8.20-yard, which sold at 4½ and 4⅝c. The 39-inch, 72x76s, 4.25-yard brought 8½c, and the 80 squares 4.00-yard 9⅜c.

Sheetings were generally quiet. The bag trade is buying only small fillings in lots, and the covering trade affiliated with the automobile manufacturers are still awaiting information from their customers as to what numbers will be needed.

The 31-inch sheetings 48 squares, 5.00-yard sold at 6¼c, and the 36-inch, 5.50-yard, 44 squares at 5¾ to 5½c. The same width 3.00-yard brought 9⅝c.

Drills 37-inch, 2.75-yard sold at 10½ to 10¾c, and the 3.95-yard at from 7¾ to 8c. Pajama checks 36½-inch 72x80s 4.70-yard moved at 8¼ to 8c and its osnaburgs sold at 10¾ to 10¾c.

Filling sateens 37½-inch 61x88s 4.70-yard sold at 9½ to 9⅜, while the 43-inch 72x120s 3.35-yard brought 15½c. Warp sateens 38-inch 120x64s 5.25-yard moved at from 12 to 12½c. Carded lawns had a fairly good sale, the 40-inch 72x80s 9.00-yard selling at 8½ to 8¼c and the 72x68s 6.00-yard at 9½c.

Carded broadcloths were generally steady. The 80x60s sold at 8c and the 90x60s at 9c. The 112x80s, brought 10½c and the 100x60s sold at 9½ to 9¾c.

Fine-goods Trade Quiet

The fine-goods division was also marking time awaiting information from the finished fabric dealers as to what constructions will interest them. Business consisted mainly in small orders for filling-in purposes and was distributed among all classes of fabrics. Plain combed goods 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard sold at 10½c, and the same count 38-inch 6.25-yard at 11½ to 11¾c.

Combed lawns were relatively active. The 40-inch, 88x80s, 11.00-yard sold at 13¾ to 14¾c and the same 96x100s 7.00-yard at 14¼c. Combed voiles 40-inch, 60x36s, ordinary hard twist, brought from 8½ to 9c, and the extra hard twist from 10½ to 10¾c.

Three-leaf twills 39-inch 61x88s 5.35-yard were obtained for 14¾c. The 72x100s pongees 7.00-yard sold at 10½c. Combed broadcloths 128x68s brought from 14¾ to 15½c, and the 144x76s singles from 16¾ to 17¾c.

The regular rayon-and-cotton mixed goods 64x48s sold at 12½c with foreign and at 12½ to 12¾c with domestic rayon. The 68x64s with 32-filament rayon brought 17¾c, and with 60-filament rayon, 18½c. Rayon-and-cotton dobbies 80x56s with foreign rayon moved at 16¾ to 17c, and at 17¼ to 17⅝c with domestic rayon

Other Mixtures

Rayon-and-silk twills 40-inch,. 120x52s with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling sold at 41½ to 42c. The 84x60s celanese taffetas moved at 51c, and the 35½-inch 92x40s rayon taffetas at 27½c. The 39-inch rayon twills 88x44s moved at from 27½ to 29c.

Tire fabric was somewhat more active last week, and the native carded peeler cords increased in price ½c following the rise in the cost of staple cotton. Egyptian cords were unchanged at 47¼c for the carded 2-2 ply, and 53¼c for the combed variety. The native peeler cords of the same description sold at 44c.

The cotton duck section experienced a dull week with prices unchanged.

New York Bank Stocks

Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America .. 125	127	Lehanon ...		
Am Union 105	115	Lefcourt ..	130	150
Bk of US 0	60	Liberty ..	100	110
Bk Yorkt'n N	210	Manhattan	121	123
B'way Nat 105	120	Melrose ..	250	260
Bryant Pk	67	Merchants	100	135
Centl Nat 124	127	Midtown ..	25	40
Columbus. 150	200	Peoples nw	450	625
Chase 166	168	Penn Ex. ..	75	85
Chat Phnx 120	122	Port Morris	40	
City 215	217	Prisco Stat	300	475
Commer'l 488	496	Public	119	122
Continentl 37	39	Queensbro n	...	375
Fifth Av 2850	3000	Seward	122	132
First, N Y 5100	5300	Sixth Av...	170	200
Flatbush . 180	230	Sterling ..	62	200
Globe Ex. 240	280	Straus	290	310
Grace new 600		Textile ..	55	65
Harbor St 65	75	Trade Bk.		295
Harriman 1750	1875	Un Bronx	110	135
Industrial. 200	225	Wash Sq n	110	130
Int Madison 30	45	World Ex.		205
Lafayette. 50	65	Yorkville ..		220

TRUST COMPANIES

Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Banca C I 320		Int Ger Ld	7	11
Banco di S 61	70	Interstate	32½	33
Bk Eur T 120	140	Irving	54½	55½
Bk NY&T 675	700	Kings Co	2900	3100
Bankrs n. 134	136	Law Tit&G	275	285
Bronx new 75	85	M'facturers	132	134
Brooklyn. 772	782	Midwood ..	210	230
Chelsea. .. 57	62	Murray Hill	250	265
Chem B T 74	77	Mut Tr W	295	315
C Hanover 318	322	New York	253	257
Corn Exch 190	193	NY T&M cf	42¼	43
County .. 253	263	Pacific	180	190
Clinton .. 105	120	Plaza	115	130
Empire new 72	75	State T&M	115	135
Equit new 101	101¾	Times Sq.	58	65
Fidelity .. 42½	45	Title Guar	151	154
Fulton 575	625	Tr Co N A	290	300
Guaranty. 691	693	Un States	3100	3300
Hibernia. 188	198	West T&T.	155	170
Int Ger n 42	45	Westch'st'r	1050	1100

FOX FILM DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Fox Film Corporation announces that the question of paying the dividend of $1 on the class A stock in scrip, instead of cash, has not been finally acted upon. A meeting of directors will be held Tuesday to act on the proposal. The dividend on the class A stock was declared Dec. 3, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 21.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ala J S 5s		
Adams Ex 4s	101¼	101¼
Alleghany 5s '49	84	84
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	100½	100½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	76	76
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	98¾	98¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	103	102¾
Am Ice 5s '53	94	94
Am Smelting 5s '47	87½	87½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	101
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	104	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '35	94¾	94¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	140¼	138½
Am T & T col 5s '46	103¾	103¾
Am T & T col 5s wi	102¼	102¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	102¾	101¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	105½	105½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	84	84
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88½	88½
Atch T&SF cv 4s '55	84	84
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	89	89
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	132	131½
B&O 1st 4s '48	74½	74
B&O cv 4½s '33	92¾	92¾
B&O rfg 5s '35	99⅛	99
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102	102
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102	102
B&O rfg 6s '95	104	104
Bdlng Hem 6s '36	109¾	109¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106	106
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	106⅞	106⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	105	105
Broadway con	98¾	98
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	35⅛	35
Buff R & P 4½s '57	95½	95¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	92½	92½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93¾	93¾
Can Nat Ry 5s	94¼	94¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	100¾	100½
Can North sf 7s '40	114½	114½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	111	111
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	107⅜	107⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	100¼	100¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	92¾	92¾
Cen Steel 8s '41	102	98
Certainteed 5½s rcts	121	121
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	55½	55
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	99	98¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	59	59
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74⅝	74⅝
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	66	65¾
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	73⅜	73
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	100	100
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	92⅛	92⅛
Chi & Nw 7s '30	107⅜	107⅜
Chi R I&P rfg 4s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	96	95¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	104½	104½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	87¼	87
Chile Copper 5s '47	104¼	104¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103	102
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	97⅛	97⅛
Colonial 6s ct	98½	98½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	76⅝	76⅝
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅛	99⅛
Col Gas 5s	94¼	94¼
Com Az Baraqua 5½s '37	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	90¼	90¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	85	84½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	104½	104½
Con Gas 5½s '45	61¾	61¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	98¾	98¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	101½	101½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	81	81
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	104	104
Detroit Ed 5s '33	93¼	93¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	102¼	102¼
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96½	96½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	93	93
Edith Rock 6s	99¼	99¼
Erie gen 4s '96	101	101
Erie 5s '67	87	87
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	96½	96½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	83	82¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	102
Gen Pet 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100¾	100¾
Goodyear 5s '57	95½	95
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	91⅝	91⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	87	87
Great Northern 5½s '52	109½	109¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	85¾	85¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101¾
Ill Cent Leased Lines 4s	91	91
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts	47	98
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62½	62½
Inter Rap Tran 5s 8th '66	62¾	62¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	62	62
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	84¾	84
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92¼	92¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92¼	92¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '51	101	100
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Keith 6s '46	75¼	75¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	70½	70½
Kinney Co 7½s '36	101¾	101¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88	88
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98¾	98¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101¾	101¾
L&N col 5s '31	99¾	99½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105½	105½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
McCrory 5½s '41	97	97
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97½	97
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¾	98¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76	76
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	109¼	109¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	102¾	102¾
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	91¾	91¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	38	36½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	84	84
N O Terminal 4s '53	89¾	89¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	89¾	89¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	107
NY Dock 5s '35	75	75
NY GELH&P par m 4s '49	93½	93½
NY Greenwood 5s	96	96
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78¾	78¾
NY Ry inc 6s '65	4⅝	4⅝
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	22¾	22¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	99¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¾	110¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101½	101½
Norf & W con 4s '96	92½	92½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	101½
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	65	64¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	90½	90½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	113½	113½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	71½	71½
Otis Steel 6s '41	90¼	90¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '57	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	101½	101½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	75½	75½
Paramount Fam Las 6s 47	99	99
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	79⅞	79⅞
Penn Dixie Cem 6s '41	99	99
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	93¾	93½
Penn RR con 4½s '65	98¾	98¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	101¼	101
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107	107
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Penn Marq 5s '56	102½	102½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	92
Phil Co 5s '61	98¼	98¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86½	86
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	93	93
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98¼	98¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¾	94¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86	84½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	98¾	98¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	50½	50½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100¼	100¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	95½	95½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98½	98½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	91¾	91¾
Remington Rand 5½s ww	94½	94½
Rep Brass 6s '48	101¾	101¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	91⅝	91⅝
Richfield Oil 6s ct	96	96
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	96⅝	96⅝
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96⅛	96⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	89¼	89¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	90½	90½
St L & S F 5s B '50	101¾	101¾
St L S W 2d 4s '89	77	77
St L S W con 4s '32	97¾	97¾
St L S W 1st 5s '52	99½	99½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95	95
St P U Depot rfg 5s '73	102¾	102¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105¾	105¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	103½	103½
Seabd A L 4s st '50	93¼	93¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	66½	66½
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	52	52
Seabd A L con 4s '50	47	46¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66¼	65½
Seabd & Atl Fla 6s B	62	62
Shell Union 5s '47	94	94
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95½	95¼
Shell Unions 5s	94	94
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	95⅞	95½
Solvay Am Inv 5s	91	91
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94	94
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	97½	97½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92¼	92
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	92¾	92
So Pacific cv 5s '34	98⅞	98⅞
So Pac gen 4s '56	100¼	100¼
So Ry con 5s '94	89½	89½
So Ry gen 6s '56	110⅞	108⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117⅝	117⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	127	124
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	102⅝	102
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	98¾	98¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105	101½
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101⅝	101⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101¾	101¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100½	100½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	109⅝	109⅝
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	100¼	100¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	88	88
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100	99¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	93¾	93½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	107	107
Union Pacificfl 4s '68	94¼	94¼
Union Pacificfl rfg 4s 2008	89	89
Union Pacific 4½s '67	91	91
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	97¾	97¾
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	110	108½
U S Rubber 5s '47	99¾	99¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	85	84¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100½	100½
Va Ry 5s '62	92¾	93½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104	104
Warner Quinn 6s '39	101½	101⅜
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	88	88
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101¾	101⅝
West Pa Pw 5½s F '53	104¾	104
West Shore 4s 2361	101½	101½
Western Electric 5s '44	88½	87
Western Maryland 4s '52	102⅞	102⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	81½	81
Western Pac 5s A '46	96½	96½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	98½	98½
Western Un 5s '51	97½	97
Western Un 6½s '36	102¼	102¼
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87⅝	87⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	87⅝	87⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s	101¼	101
White W Val 4s	102¾	102¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	91½	
Willys-Ovd 1st 6½s'33	26	25½
Youngstown 5s	98⅝	
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101½	101
Wis Cen '15	100⅛	100
Wis Cen 4s S'A D div '36	82	81⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan 13
3½s	99.12	99.13	99.13	99.13	99.11
1st 4½s	100.18	100.18	100.18	100.18	100.16
4th 4¼s	101.2	101.4	100.31	100.31	101.3
US 3s '43-'47	99.10	99.10	99.10	99.10	99.17
US 3¼s '46	99.20	99.20	99.20	99.20	99.20
US 3¼s'56	104.4	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.2
US 4s'54	107.3	107.3	107	107	107.3
US 4¼s'52	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83	83
Adriatic El 7s '52	97	97
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	97½	97½
Akershus 5s '63	63½	63½
Antioquia 7s A '45	89½	88
Antioquia 7s C '45	72	72
Antwerp 5s '58	77	77
Argentine 5½s '62	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s A '61	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¼	98¼
Australia 4½s '56	87¾	87¾
Australia 5s '55	92¾	92¾
Australia 5s '57	92¼	92¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾	93¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101⅞	101⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅝	110⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅜	115⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58	88	88
Berlin 6½s '50	88⅝	88⅝
Berlin 6½s '51	88	88
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89	89
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	89	89
Bogota (City) 8s '45	92½	92½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	92½	92½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	75½	75½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	75½	75½
Bordeau (City) 6s '34	102⅞	102⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82	82
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76	76
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	76
Brazil (US) 8s '41	98	98
Bremen 7s '35	99½	99½
Brisbane 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74	74
Buenos Aires 6s '61	99	99
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82	82
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98¼	98¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '51	88	88
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94⅝	94⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	95⅜	95⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s 61 Feb	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s 61 Sept	90	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97	97
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	102	102
Chin (Gv) Hu-Ki Ry 5s '51	101	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	110	110
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70	
Coph'n Tel 5½s '54	97½	97½
Coph'n Tel 6s '52	97½	97½
Cordoba (City) 7s '42	92½	92½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	81	81
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	100¾	
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91¾	91¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¾	104¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	104¾	104
Duke Price Pow 8s '66	103¾	103¾
Dutch E I 5½s '47	103¾	103¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	76½	76½
Est R R Co 7s '54	76½	76½
Finland 5½s '58	105	104⅞
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85	85
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	94	93½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97½	97½
Frameriean Dev 7½s '42	97½	97½
French Nat 8S 7s '49	104⅞	104⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	103	103
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113¼	113¼
Germ 7s '49	119½	119½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	107½	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	80¾	80¾
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58	80½	80
Germ G E 6s '48	80½	80
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	94½	94½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	96	96
Germ G E 7s '45	102¾	102¾
Greek 6s '68	82¼	82
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97½	97¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	97½	89½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89½	89½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91¾	91¾
Hseder Steel 6s '48 ct	84	83½
Irish Free State 5s '60	97¼	97¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	95¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	93	93
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	95¾	95¾
Jap (Im Gov) 4½s '54	103¾	103¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96	95
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	96	96
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103	103
Meridionale El 7s '57	98	97¼
Mex 4s small A '10	12¼	12¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87	86¾
Minas 6½s '58	70	70
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	102¾	102¾
Montevid (City) 6s '59	101	101
Montevid (City) 7s '52	107	107
Netherlds (King) 6s '72	99¼	99¼
New So Wales 5s '57	105¾	105¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	89	89
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	105	104¾
Norway Bank 5s '67	90	90
Norway (King) 5s '63	95¾	95¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	97½	97½
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	90½	90½
Nuremberg 6s '52	84½	84½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89¾	89¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	97
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102¼
Oslo G & E 5s '63	91	91
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	91	91
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103½	103
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105	105
Peru 6s '60	101	100½
Peru 6s '61	74½	73½
Peru 7s '59	93¼	93
Poland 6s '40	94	94
Poland 7s '47	77	77
Poland 8s '50	82¾	82
Prague (City) 7½s '52	95½	92
Rhine West '52 ww	104⅝	104⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89⅞	89⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	87	87
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	104¼	104¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	71½	71½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	68¼	67½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	92	93
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88½	88½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	105½	105½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	105½	89½
Sao Paulo (B) 7s '56	89½	89½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	83	83
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	101	98½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	93	93
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93	87½
Saxon State 7s '45	94¼	94
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	94	94
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	77¼	77
Siemens &Halske 7s '51	87½	87½
Sillesia (Prov

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SHUTE BREAKS INTO LIMELIGHT

Leads Field in Los Angeles Open Golf With a Score of 222

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—While the gallery followed in the footsteps of the golfing elite Monday, F. Densmore Shute, young and little-known professional from Columbus, O., stroked his way over Riviera's picturesque course to retain an important if not impressive lead at the end of the third round of the 72-hole $10,000 Los Angeles open championship.

After two years in the professional ranks, Shute and his total of 222 showed the way to the greatest figures in the game. Possessing neither flash nor dash, the slender Ohioan went around the par 71 course in 75. His previous rounds were 73—74. Monday he was out in 37 and in in 38, each nine being two over par.

Three strokes behind Shute followed two of the tournament's favorites, J. Horton Smith of Joplin, Mo., and R. A. Cruickshank of New York. Cruickshank came in with 74 and Smith took 76 to reach the 225 strokes station.

Within striking distance for top money were Thomas D. Armour, Detroit; A. R. Espinosa, Chicago, and Chester Beer of Bakersfield, Calif., all in the 227 class.

The rest of the field was scattered from 228 strokes well into the 240's. The end of the third round saw five notables of the game practically out of the running so far as first money went. Leonard H. Diegel of Agua Caliente, Mexico, P. G. A. champion, marked time with a total of 228, while Macdonald Smith of Long Island, N. Y., winner of the title for the last two years, had a 230 to show for his efforts.

First place prize was out of reach of Harry Cooper of Buffalo, N. Y., first Los Angeles open titleholder; John J. Farrell of St. Augustine, Fla., former United States open champion, and W. J. Mehlhorn of New York, another veteran. Cooper chalked up a three-round total of 232; Farrell had 233 and Mehlhorn a 241.

Poor first or second rounds due to exceptionally bad weather Friday and Sunday spelled their doom.

Despite fair weather Monday and a fairly dry course to shoot over, only one entrant was able to equal par. Honors went to Macdonald Smith, who went out in 38 but stroked his way to a brilliant 36 three under par, on the incoming stretch. It was the second time that par had been equaled or bettered during the present tourney. In the first round John Rogers of Denver conquered driving rain and strong winds to come home with a 70.

Except for Macdonald Smith's low score and sub-par nine, the round was without thrills for the gallery of several hundred persons.

The only two amateurs in the field, Fay Coleman of Culver City, Calif., and George von Elm of Detroit, were far down the line. Coleman had a total of 236 and Von Elm, former United States champion, was tied for last place with 244.

Tulsa Advances in Association Race

Now Only a Point Behind the League Leaders—St. Paul Wins, 1 to 0

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	9	5	6	29	23	23
Duluth	7	9	6	40	35	23
Tulsa	6	10	6	33	33	22
Minneapolis	8	5	8	40	34	21
St. Louis	7	7	8	43	53	21
St. Paul	7	8	8	26	33	18

RESULTS MONDAY

St. Paul 1, Duluth 0.
Tulsa 2, St. Louis 1 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Coach Richard L. Carroll's Tulsa hockey team, after having failed to impress during recent games, returned to form here Monday night and defeated the St. Louis Flyers, 2 to 1, in an extra-period contest. The Oilers, by virtue of their victory, are now only one point behind the Kansas City and Duluth teams, co-leaders of the American Hockey Association.

Tulsa registered first, Wakeford scoring on a rebound from Trapp's shot, at 19m. 52s. of the first period. St. Louis tied the score after a bit more than seven minutes of play in the second period, when Goyer cleverly maneuvered the puck past Goalie McCusker.

In the extra period the two teams started slowly, both resorting to defensive play through the greater part of the time, but the Oilers, seizing an opportunity, stormed the goal and scored just 26 seconds before closing time, Sheppard taking a pass from Metcalfe. The summary:

TULSA		ST. LOUIS
Wakeford, Moffatt	lw	rw, Powley
Cameron	rw	lw, Hill
Sheppard, Johnson	c	c, Goyer
Acaster	c	c, Metcalfe
Marker	rw	lw, Headley
Trapp	lw	rw, Borland
Williams	rd	ld, Breen
Clarke	ld	rd, McCusker
Kearney	g	g

Score—Tulsa 2, St. Louis 1. Goals—Wakeford, Sheppard for Tulsa, Goyer for St. Louis. Assist—Metcalfe for Tulsa. Referees—A. J. Conroy and Jack Hughes. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—George Conroy's score early in the third period gave St. Paul a 1-to-0 victory over Duluth in a single-game series here Monday night in an American Hockey Association game. Duluth, despite four and five-man offensives in the late minutes of the final period, was unable to beat Stark, St. Paul goalie.

The first period was fast with both goalies being called on to make spectacular stops. The second period was equally as fast with Duluth taking the initiative, Conroy broke the scoreless tie at 1m. 24s. of the third session when he beat Turner on a pass from Rennie. Duluth tried desperately to score but St. Paul played a wary defense and Stark could not be beaten. The summary:

DULUTH		ST. PAUL
Green, Merrill	lw	rw, Morrison, Wilson
Mitchell, Scott	c	c, Thorsteinsen, Des Jardins
Forslund, Berg	rw	lw, Conroy, Romnes
Davis, Daly	ld	rd, Goheen
Langlois	rd	ld, Rennie, Mulligan
Turner	g	g, Stark

Score—St. Paul 1, Duluth 0. Goals—Conroy for St. Paul. Assist—Rennie for St. Paul. Referees—Frank T. Winters, Cleveland, and Ambrose Moran, Saskatoon. Time—Three 20m. periods.

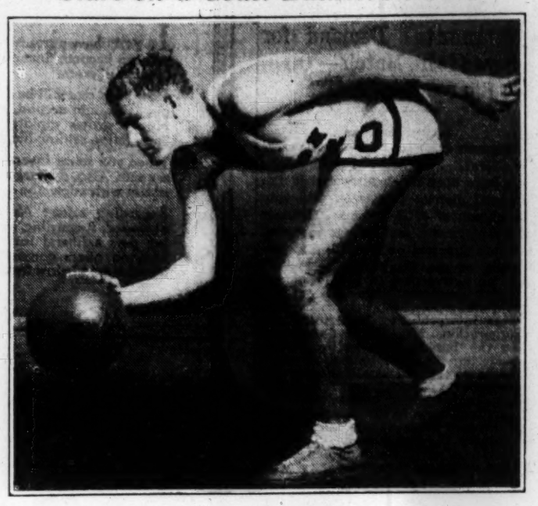
JANVRIN TO COACH AT HARVARD

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, has announced that the vacancy in the Harvard baseball coaching staff has been filled by the appointment of Harold C. Janvrin as coach of the second varsity baseball team. Fred Mitchell will coach the varsity squad, while Claude Davidson will have charge of the freshman nine in the spring.

DOCKERTY IS GOLF WINNER

MIAMI, Fla.—Despite a seven and a six on his card, George Dockerty, of Fort Lauderdale, won the qualifying medal here in the annual midwinter amateur golf tournament over the country club course. Finishing six strokes over par, the Florida player carded 39—39—78 and topped the field by one stroke.

Stars on a Coast Basketball Five



RODERICK BALLARD '31
Oregon State College Basketball Team

Oregon Aggies Five Lose to Orangemen

Oregon Quintet Defeats Idaho in Pacific Coast Conference Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Oregon State Agricultural College went down before the powerful State College of Washington team 40—27 in a Pacific Coast Conference basketball game here Monday night. Led by the accuracy of the shooting of their sophomore guard, Arthur McLarney '32, the Cougars set the Orangemen down for their second defeat in three games. McLarney tossed in mostly long high shots, accounting for seven field goals and three free throws for a total of 17 points.

Oregon State overcame an early Cougar lead of 11-2 and tied the score at 15-15 a few minutes before the first half ended. The Washington State five rallied to lead 20-16 at half time and then came back in the second period to forge ahead. Close checking with most of the scoring coming from free throws marked the beginning of the second period, but the Oregon State five faltered toward the middle of the period and the Cougars boosted their margin to a safe distance. C. E. Endslow '30, veteran Washington State center, showed to good advantage, giving his team the tip-off in most instances and playing excellent recovery ball under the opponent's basket. M. A. Grayson '31, Oregon State guard, led his team mates in scoring again, with seven points.

Many fouls were called on both sides, Ralph E. Callahan '31, of Oregon State converting five and C. C. Holsten '32 of Washington State converting six. The summary:

WASHINGTON		OREGON
Halsten, Carlton	lf	rg, Grayson
Nugent	rf	lg, Fagans, Drager
Endslow, Mitchell	c	c, Lyman, Whitlock
McLarney, Shaw	lg	rf, Callahan, Torson
Van Tuyl	rg	lf, Ballard, Merril

Score—State College of Washington 40, Oregon State Agricultural College 27. Goals from floor—McLarney 7, Halsten 4, Endslow 3 for Washington State; Grayson 3, Fagans 2, Ballard, Whitlock, Lyman, Torson for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Halsten 6, McLarney 3, Endslow 2, Van Tuyl for Washington State; Callahan 5, Ballard, Merril, Whitlock, Grayson Oregon State. Referee—A. N. French. Umpire—William Mulligan.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—By the margin of but two successful goals from foul by V. R. Dolp '32 and a field goal by W. W. Calkins '31, all in the last minute of play, University of Oregon defeated University of Idaho here Monday, 40-37.

Oregon led by the wide margin of 22-11 at half-time, but Idaho came back with a rush in the second period and finally, after a series of brilliant plays, tied the score at 27 each. The lead then went back and forth, with thrilling shots keeping spectators on their feet. Oregon went ahead again to lead 36-31, but a series of rushes put the visitors in the lead 37-36 as the game drew to a close. With only 42 seconds to go, Dolp sank his two goals from foul and Calkins placed his shot just as the final whistle blew. The summary:

OREGON		IDAHO
Keenan	lf	rg, Thompson
Eberhardt, Dolp	rf	lg, Carlson, Hale
Fletcher	c	c, Collins, Hurley, Howard
Calkins	lg	rf, Randall, McMillin
Hughes, Olinger, Levoff	rg	lf, Stowell

Score—University of Oregon, 40, University of Idaho 37. Goals from field—Dolp 6, Keenan 4, Levoff 3, Calkins 2, Eberhardt, Hughes for Oregon; Stowell 4, McMillin 4, Howard 3, Hurley, Carlson, Thompson for Idaho. Goals from foul—Eberhardt 3, Dolph 2, Levoff for Oregon; Stowell 3, Hale 2, Hurley 2, McMillin, Collins for Idaho. Referee—Ralph Coleman. Umpire—Roy Brooks. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Yale Quintet Wins Over Cornell Five

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University, by virtue of their victory over the Cornell University quintet here Monday night, 35 to 10, went into third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. Yale has now won one game and lost one. University of Pennsylvania defeating the Elis in the league's opening contest.

Yale displayed excellent teamwork and a decidedly superior brand of ball and easily outplayed their rivals, who were never in control of the play.

Edward Horwitz '31, forward, led the Elis in scoring, with eight points. R. W. Lewis '30, center, topped the Cornell team with five points. The summary:

YALE		CORNELL
Horwitz, Beane, If	rg	Murphy, Jervis, Colgan
Booth, Schane	rf	lg, Bessemer
Linehan, Pennel, Townsend, Freeman	c	Lewis, Fisher
Beyer, Quintal, Farley	lg	rf, Zahn, Hall
Nanry, McGowan	rg	lf, Furman

Score—Yale University 35, Cornell University 10. Goals from floor—Nanry 3, Horwitz 2, Booth 2, Schane 2, Beyer 2, Linehan, Townsend for Yale; Lewis 2 for Cornell. Goals from foul—Horwitz 4, Beyer 2, Quintal, McGowan, Pennel for Yale; Furman 2, Hall, Bessemer, Colgan, Lewis for Cornell. Referee—Degan, Eastern Intercollegiate Association. Umpire—Walsh, Eastern Intercollegiate Association.

London Draws Near to League Leaders

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	13	2	4	46	28	28
Cleveland	10	7	2	59	38	27
Windsor	11	5	6	69	45	27
Detroit	11	4	4	59	39	26
London	11	2	9	68	53	24
Hamilton	5	3	11	49	56	13
Niagara Falls	3	2	15	37	61	8
Toronto	3	1	16	36	100	7

RESULTS MONDAY

London 3, Toronto 2.
Windsor 1, Niagara 0 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—By means of a 3-to-2 victory over the Toronto Millionaires here on Monday night, the local International Hockey League team drew closer to the first division and is now only two points behind the fourth-place Detroit Olympics. Toronto scored the first goal, but London tied and then scored twice in the second, with the visitors registering three minutes before the end of the game. The summary:

LONDON		TORONTO
Sorrell, Palangio, Rodden, Grosvenor, Manners	lw, rw, c	Laroche, Lever, McCalmon, Meeking, Field
Brydson, Groh, Rice	rw, lw	Proudlock, Smith
Starr, Loughlin	ld	rd, Berlet
Holway	rd	ld, Moore, McBride
Dolson	g	g, Fisher

Score—London 3, Toronto 2. Goals—Sorrell 2 and Brydson for London; Laroche and Meeking for Toronto. Assists—Holway, Rodden and Brydson for London; Laroche for Toronto. Referee—Guy Smith, Hamilton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—The local Cataracts drew away from Toronto in last place in the International Hockey League here on Monday night by holding the champion Windsor Bulldogs to a scoreless tie, the point putting the locals in seventh place. Both teams checked closely and there were few successful efforts at combination. The defensive play was too strong for the attackers, although both goalies were called upon to make some smart saves. The summary:

NIAGARA FALLS		WINDSOR
Cross, Lowrey	lw, rw	Carson, F. Brown
Elliott, Quesnel	c, c	Hinsperger, Kuntz
Oatman, Gauthier, Herrington	rw	lw, Emms, Gregg
Yonkoski, Megaffin, Id. rd.	S. Brown, Moore	
Green, rd	ld, Arbour, Bellemer	
Farrell	g	g, Cox

Score—Niagara Falls 0, Windsor 0. Referees—Thomas Munro, London, and George Rennie, Niagara Falls. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Courses Are Chosen for the British Open

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

QUALIFYING rounds for the British open golf championship will be played June 16-17 over the courses of the Hoylake and Wallasey Clubs, three miles apart, in Cheshire. Selection of these courses, near Liverpool, was announced Monday by H. H. Ramsay, chairman of the championship committee of the United States Golf Association, on receipt of word from the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, governing body of British golf.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	9	4	4	36	20	22
Portland	9	2	6	24	19	20
Seattle	6	4	7	27	34	16
Victoria	3	2	10	22	36	8

VANCOUVER HOLDS LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Vancouver's hockey team maintained its leadership in the Pacific Coast Hockey League here Monday night by scoring a 5-to-3 victory over the Seattle Eskimos. The Lions started with a burst, scoring three goals in the first period. Forty-three seconds after the faceoff Sanderson registered. A minute later Beattie scored and Williamson then went down and got Vancouver's third goal. The Eskimos got going in the second period, Sutherland whipping in Jack Walker's pass. Sanderson picked up another score for Vancouver on Beattie's assist. Cecil Browne, Seattle forward, registered two minutes later, almost scored the Lions' fifth goal after two minutes in the third session. Near the end of the game, Oliver Reinikka took Browne's pass for Seattle's final goal.

PORTLAND RIGHT BEHIND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland's Buckaroos defeated the Victoria Cubs in a Pacific Coast Hockey League game here Monday night and scored a 4-to-1 decision. The victory enabled the Buckaroos to keep right behind the leading Vancouver Lions. Right from the faceoff in the second period, Conn took Teel's pass and scored Portland's first goal. The victors got their winning margin six minutes later when Lyons registered unassisted. Victoria got its only score on Leacock's individual effort. Pratt, after 10 minutes of the third period, added Portland's third score, and Teel went down into Victoria territory and passed out to McGoldrick for the Buckaroos' final score four minutes later.

HARVARD ELECTS SALTONSTALL

Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33 of Reading has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman hockey team. The captain-elect plays right wing on the freshman sextet and has shown up well in the two games that the Crimson has played this season. Saltonstall prepared at Milton Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy and was a member of the football squad at both schools.

DERBY DAY RACES TO BE HELD MAY 3

Yale-Harvard Boat Race Set for June 20 at New London

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The annual Derby Day races on the Housatonic River this year will be held on May 3, when Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania crews race over a course of two miles, it was announced Monday by the Yale Athletic Association.

The Yale-Harvard boat race will be held at New London, June 20, as a climax to the season for both teams.

The 150-pound varsity crews of Yale, Harvard and Princeton are scheduled to meet on the Housatonic, May 10. These light varsities rowed in 1928, with Princeton winning.

Yale will take part in the American Henleys at Philadelphia on May 31, and will compete against Princeton and Cornell at Princeton, May 17. The full schedule follows:

May 3—Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania varsity, junior varsity and freshmen at Derby, two miles; 150-pound varsity 1¼ miles. 10—Yale, Princeton and Harvard 150-pound crews at Derby 1¼ miles. 17—Yale, Princeton and Cornell varsity, junior varsity and freshmen at Princeton 1¾ miles. 24—Yale and Harvard, 150-pound freshmen at Derby 1¼ miles; Yale and Harvard championship class crews, 1¼ miles. 31—American Henleys at Philadelphia.

June 19—Yale and Harvard combination crews at New London. 20—Yale and Harvard varsity, junior varsity and freshmen at New London. Varsity race four miles, others two miles.

Nedo Nadi of Italy to Visit New York

To Appear in an Exhibition of Fencing at N. Y. A. C. on Jan. 30

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Nedo Nadi of Leghorn, Italy, universally regarded as the greatest fencer of the present day, is coming to the United States for the first time this month, and will appear in an exhibition at the New York Athletic Club on Jan. 30, under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America.

This young man has dominated the fencing of Europe for more than 20 years. From the day, a lad of 13, he defeated the best swordsmen of Europe and won the grand prize for fencing at the golden jubilee celebration of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria in 1908 his career has been one of continuous success.

He has the unique record of eight gold medals won in the Olympic Games, Starting with three victories at Stockholm, in 1912, he returned to the Antwerp games in 1920 and, entering the three individual championships with foils, saber and duelling sword, won all three; and was also a member of the Italian teams that won the foils and saber championships.

Between these two events, he was an officer in the Italian cavalry during the World War, being decorated for valor, and was also a winner in the inter-allied games in the Pershing Stadium at Paris in foils and saber.

His success at Antwerp led to an offer to turn professional from the famous Jockey Club of Buenos Aires, and he went to Argentina, and for three years coached the members of the club, as well as the officers of the Argentine Army. Then he retired from coaching, and for the past five years has been touring Europe, giving exhibitions and working with the best amateurs.

Nadi is sailing on Jan. 16 on the Roma of the Italian Navigazione Line, and will arrive on Jan. 27. In his exhibition at the New York Athletic Club, according to present plans, he will encounter George Santelli, the coach of the United States Olympic fencing team of 1924, as well as other prominent professionals, while a number of the leading amateurs, including most of the American Olympic team at Amsterdam, will also appear.

Plans are in preparation for his appearance in other cities during his brief visit, including Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, with a visit to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis also in contemplation.

THOMPSON LEADS IN ARCHERY TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Carl Thompson of Canandaigua, New York State and Carolina open champion, has a big lead on the field in the men's division of the fourth annual mid-winter archery tournament. With two of the three distances in the York Round completed, Thompson compiled a score of 352 Monday, with 178 at the 100-yard and 172 at the 80-yard ranges.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rounseville of New York, women's champion of the Carolinas, who is defending her title in the mid-winter, is leading Miss Ethel Bateman of Sumter, S. C., with a score of 674 against 601. The women shot a national and a Columbia round today, with 60, 50, 40 and 30 yard ranges, and have the same rounds to shoot again to complete the tournament.

WESLEYAN SIGNS OBERLANDER

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—A. J. Oberlander, former Dartmouth football star has been named head coach of football at Wesleyan University. He succeeds William W. Wood, who resigned in December. Oberlander has been assistant coach for the last three years at Ohio State University. During the 1929 season he handled the line and backfield at the Ohio institution under head coach Willis man. At Dartmouth he played tackle on the varsity in his sophomore year and then was shifted to fullback where his performance was outstanding. In 1925 he was named on practically every all-American team. Coach Wood resigned to complete his theological studies at Yale University.

NATIONAL MARATHON FOR N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Contenders for the National Marathon championship will do their running this year on an island. Arrangements for holding the A. A. U. distance classic March 23, in Silver Lake Park, Staten Island, N. Y., have been officially sanctioned by the Metropolitan Association, it was announced Monday by James J. Tappen of the Post American Legion, which will stage the event. The National Marathon never before has been held in the New York district, the Boston A. A. having run the event as an annual Patriot's Day feature.

MRS. HURD BREAKS GOLF MARK

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.—Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, of the Merion Cricket Club, former holder of the American, British and Canadian women's championships, set a course record here when she went over the Ocean-Forest Country Club links in 77 strokes. Mrs. Hurd, who is here for the opening events of the season, was playing from front tees, which reduced the course from 6500 to 6250 yards. She was out in 37 and back in 40, making her only mistake on the six-teenth, where she looked up and needed a six.

TILDEN AND KINGSLEY WIN

MONTE CARLO (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d and his English partner, Charles H. Kingsley, defeated Brame Hillyard and Louis Worms in the men's doubles final of the Monte Carlo tennis tournament Monday by scores of 5—7, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Tilden captured singles honors Monday.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Michigan 21, Princeton 15.

ILLINOIS FIVE WINS GAME 24-18

Purdue Defeats Northwestern in Other 'Big Nine' Basketball Contest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan hopes of retaining the Western Conference basketball title were temporarily halted here Monday night, when the University of Illinois quintet handed the Wolverines their second "Big Nine" defeat. The score was 24-18.

Both teams played strong defensive games and resorted to long shots. The score was tied at the half, 11-11, but Illinois assumed a lead about midway during the final period and held Michigan scoreless during the last five minutes of the game.

E. B. Kamp '32 led Illinois in scoring with seven points, while the floor game of E. J. Kawal '32 was a big factor in the victory.

Michigan was off form in shooting and tallied only four field baskets. Capt. R. C. Chapman '30 tied Kamp for the individual scoring honors with seven points for Michigan. The summary:

ILLINOIS		MICHIGAN
E. Kamp	lf	rg, Orwig
Harper, Bartholomew	rf	lg, Chapman
Kawal	c	c, Truskowski, Daniels
May	lg	rf, Downing, Lovell
R. Kamp, Mills	rg	lf, Kantz, Weiss

Score—University of Illinois 24, University of Michigan 18. Goals from floor—E. Kamp 3, Mills 2, Harper 2, Kawal, R. Kamp for Illinois; Chapman 2, Truskowski 2, for Michigan. Goals from foul—Kawal 3, May, Harper, E. Kamp, for Illinois; Orwig 3, Chapman 3, Weiss 2, Truskowski, Downing for Michigan. Referee—F. C. Lane. Umpire—J. J. Moloney.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Dribbling in for many close shots, Purdue University defeated Nrothwestern University, 39 to 22, in a "Big Nine" basketball game here. It was the first defeat in three games for the Wildcats, and it cost them leadership in the championship race, The Boilermakers now lead along with Illinois, with two victories and no defeats.

It was a close contest for most of the first half, the advantage shifting several times. Purdue rallied, however, to build up a margin of 19 to 11 at intermission. It was a dribbling attack by J. R. Wooden '32, new running guard, that earned the basket that put the visitors ahead, 12 to 11. Wooden's dribbling resulted in five other baskets and led the scoring for the evening.

C. C. Murphy '30, captain and center starred as usual, but more in controlling the ball with his great reach than in scoring. For the locals, Capt. Russell Walter '30, center, played well, but as Purdue got most of the tip-offs and jump-balls, he and the other Wildcats were on the defensive most of the time. The summary:

PURDUE		NORTHWESTERN
Harmeson, If	rg	Lockhart
Gibbens, Porter, Rf	lg	McCarnes, Mundy
Murphy, c	c	Walter
Boots, lg	rf	Bergherm, Whelan
Wooden, rg	lf	Riel, Halis

Score—Purdue University 39, Northwestern University 22. Goals from floor—Wooden 6, Murphy 4, Harmeson 3, Gibbens 2, Porter for Purdue; Walter 2, Bergherm 2, Riel 2, McCarnes, Mundy for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Murphy 4, Boots 2, Wooden for Purdue; McCarns 2, Walter, Lockhart, Whelan, Bergherm for Northwestern. Referee—S. J. Feezle, Indianapolis. Umpire—J. J. Schommer, Chicago.

Unbeaten Teams to Meet in Class C

Encounter Will Settle the Championship in Squash Tennis Competition

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	PC
New York A. C.	9	0	50	13	1.000
Princeton Club	9	0	45	17*	1.000
Columbia U. C.	7	2	45	18*	.778
Yale Club	6	3	41	22	.667
Harvard Club	6	3	36	27	.667
Fraternity S. T. C.	5	4	36	27	.555
Crescent A. C.	5	4	35	28	.555
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	5	5	34	36	.500
City Athletic Club	4	6	34	36	.400
Apawamis Club	2	7	22	41	.222
Block Hall Club	1	8	9	53*	.111
Park Ave. S. C.	1	9	21	49	.100
Short Hills Club	0	9	10	52	.000

*One match missing.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The unbeaten leaders in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship are now in a position where their encounter next week will settle the championship, New York Athletic Club, visiting Short Hills, defeated the local team by winning the seventh match, taking the tenth round of the series, 4 to 3, while Princeton Club, entertaining the Block Hall seven, won six of the matches, with the other unplayed.

Columbia University Club took third place alone, by defeating City Athletic Club at 5 to 2, while Harvard Club was defeating Yale Club, hitherto tied with Columbia Club, at 5 to 2, on the Harvard Memorial Club courts, to which the match had been transferred on account of the Clyde Martin Memorial tourney at the Yale Club.

The other two winners were Crescent Athletic Club, which defeated Park Avenue Squash Club, 6 to 1, on the courts of the latter, and Elizabeth Town & County Club, which went to Rye, and defeated the Apawamis Club team, 4 to 3. The summary:

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4; SHORT HILLS CLUB 3

F. B. Ryan, Short Hills, defeated P. J. Cohalan, New York, 15—12, 18—14.

Danforth Geer, Short Hills, defeated H. C. Mills, New York, 15—7, 15—9.

W. A. Durcan, New York, defeated F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, 15—8, 10—15, 17—14.

Hunt Markwald, Short Hills, defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 7—15, 15—13, 15—11.

James Hall, New York, defeated P. W. Smith, Short Hills, 15—12, 14—17, 15—8.

C. W. Comiskev. New York, defeated Wallace Sutphin, Short Hills, 15—6, 15—9.

J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated Reynolds Clark, Short Hills, 15—3, 15—12.

PRINCETON CLUB 6, BLOCK HALL CLUB 0

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated William Chamberlain, Block Hall, 15—5, 15—2.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated Frank Peterson, Block Hall, 15—4, 15—2.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated C. J. Mengel, Block Hall, 15—1, 15—2.

F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, defeated D. B. Spence, Block Hall, 15—1, 15—5.

E. L. Crabbe, Princeton Club, defeated H. H. Pell, Block Hall, 15—3, 15—10.

J. P. Poe 3d, Princeton Club, defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 15—3, 15—0.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 2

C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated F. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., 5—15, 15—13, 18—15.

M. H. Fischer, City, defeated J. P. Philips, Columbia U. C., 8—15, 15—10, 15—12.

E. G. Scarritt, Columbia U. C., defeated A. B. Hyman, City, 15—10, 18—15.

A. K. Thomson, Columbia U. C., defeated Walter Weingarten, City, 15—9, 15—12.

Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia U. C., defeated Morton Wild, City, 15—5, 15—11.

D. D. Jackson, Columbia U. C., defeated Milton Cohn, City, 10—15, 15—4, 15—2.

C. J. Herket, Columbia U. C., defeated Benjamin Horn, City, 15—9, 15—9.

HARVARD CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 2

David Dibbell, Yale Club, won from Bernhard Knollenberg, Harvard Club, by default.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 15—5, 18—16.

F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated J. F. Grier, Yale Club, 12—15, 15—15, 15—11.

W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, defeated N. T. Lane, Yale Club, 13—1, 15—6.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 13—17, 15—11.

J. Stanley, Yale Club, defeated R. F. Nelson, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—12.

Arthur Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated R. L. Ardrey, Yale Club, 15—5, 18—15.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 6, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 1

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—2.

Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated S. M. Morey, Park Avenue, 17—14, 15—13.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated C. V. Kozlay, Park Avenue, 9—15, 15—9, 15—9.

W. J. Hanley, Crescent, defeated H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, 15—12, 15—12.

J. C. McCurrach, Crescent, defeated Stanley Armstrong, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—10.

R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, won from H. B. Meurer, Crescent, by default.

W. E. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, 13—15, 15—12, 15—7.

ELIZABETH TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB 4, APAWAMIS CLUB 3

J. B. Quincy Jr., Elizabeth, defeated J. F. Park, Apawamis, 15—1, 15—5.

C. F. Lufkin, Apawamis, defeated Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, 18—16, 15—12.

William J. Mackay Jr., Elizabeth, defeated Guthrie Shaw, Apawamis, 18—13, 18—15.

Allan Church, Elizabeth, defeated H. B. Stimson, Apawamis, 15—12, 15—11.

Frank McCarthy, Elizabeth, defeated H. C. Montgomery, Apawamis, 15—2, 15—6.

V. A. Ely, Apawamis, defeated Arol Davidson, Elizabeth, 15—6, 15—2.

H. C. Flower Jr., Apawamis, won from J. H. Des Raismes, Elizabeth, by default.

Missouri Leading 'Big Six' Quintets

Advances to Top by Victory Over Kansas State Team, 34-21

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The University of Missouri basketball team advanced to a temporary lead in the "Big Six" Conference standing, by winning here Monday night by a 34 to 21 score from the Kansas State Agricultural College team.

Led by C. E. Huhn '31, the Missouri team got into the lead after being behind for the first 12 minutes of the game, but held a safe margin through the remainder of the game.

Huhn totaled more points than any other player, making six field goals for 12 points.

Alex Nigro '31 and E. L. Auker '32 were outstanding on the visiting team's defensive play, but scoring honors went to R. F. Vohs '31, with six points. Capt. C. D. Richardson '30 also played well and added five points to his team's total. The summary:

MISSOURI		KANSAS STATE
Huhn, Morgan	lf, rg	Richardson, Wiggins
Welsh, Edmiston	rf, lg	Vohs, Freeman
Baker, Campbell	c, c	Auker, Schooley
Craig	lg	rf, Russell, Silverwood
Waldorf, Collings	rg	lf, Nigro, Weller

Score—University of Missouri 34, Kansas State Agricultural College, 21. Goals from floor—Hugh 6, Craig 3, Collings 2, Morgan, Welsh for Missouri; Richardson 2, Vohs 2, Auker 2, Nigro, Russell for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Craig 3, Collings 3, Baker, Craig for Missouri; Vohs 2, Nigro, Auker, Richardson for Kansas State. Referee—Francis Hess, Kansas City. Umpire—John Wulf, University of Kansas.

ATHLETICS DISCONTINUE FARM

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Reports that the world champion Philadelphia Athletics had discontinued the Martinsburg, W Va., baseball club as a farm to develop players, were confirmed Monday night by Connie Mack, manager of the American League club. "Yes, I guess you may say that we won't be down there next season," Mack said in admitting the correctness of the report. He gave no details. It was intimated here that the farming experiment was not a financial success, even though Martinsburg won the Blue Ridge League pennant last year.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Missouri 34, Kansas State 21.
Ashland 42, Findlay 22.
Purdue 39, Northwestern 22.
Illinois 24, Michigan 18.
Yale 35, Cornell 10.
Oregon 40, Idaho 37.
Kansas 44, Oklahoma Aggies 26.
G. Adolphus 34, Concordia 28.

W. S. C. VS. VILLANOVA

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—State College of Washington has scheduled an intersectional football game with Villanova College in the Philadelphia Municipal Stadium Nov. 29, 1930, it was announced here Monday.

RICE RETAINS BOWL

William H. Rice Jr. retained possession of the Middlesex Bowl by defeating R. C Cooke of the Union Boat Club at squash racquets on the courts of the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club Monday, 15—8, 15—4, 15—14.

Philadelphia and St. Louis Led American League Fielding

Athletics Tied With Browns During 1929 With .975 Average—Judge Has High Average at First Base —Thirteen Pitchers Have Perfect Records

Although most of the credit for the Philadelphia Athletics winning the late World Series should go to the tremendous batting strength of the club, the team's fielding ability should also be considered. According to official records released today, they led the American League, along with the St. Louis Browns, in club fielding with a mark of .975. This is the first time the Athletics have placed first since 1914, at which time they established a mark of .967, while it has been many years since the Browns annexed the title.

The New York Yankees accomplished that rare and spectacular feat, the triple play, twice during the season. St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit each executed it once. The Cleveland Indians, who led in double plays in 1928, repeated this year but with a total of only 162.

Joseph I. Judge, veteran first baseman of the Washington Senators, was the most efficient player at that position with

BRITISH BANK OFFERS POST TO AMERICAN

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague May Take Key Position in International Finance

Oliver M. W. Sprague, professor of banking and finance at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and author of several recognized treatises on financial subjects, has been chosen for a post of major importance in the Bank of England, it is learned from reliable sources at Harvard University.

Professor Sprague has left for England to confer with Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England. During his three weeks' visit it is expected that definite arrangements will be made by which Professor Sprague will direct the relations of the Bank of England with the central banks of other countries.

The position Professor Sprague is to assume, especially in view of the recent establishment of the International Bank, is said to carry with it some of the largest responsibilities in the banking world.

No announcement has been made as to the plans of Professor Sprague with reference to the present academic year at Harvard. The new work may necessitate his immediate resignation from the faculty, or he may return to complete the instruction already begun under his direction at the business school. It is possible that Professor Sprague will be granted a leave of absence from the faculty during the term of his activities in England.

Professor Sprague, who holds three degrees from Harvard, returned to the University to teach in 1900, and since 1913 he has held the Edmund Cogswell Converse professorship of banking and finance. For a three-year period, from 1905 to 1908, he taught economics at the Imperial University of Tokio.

Among several treatises on finance published by Professor Sprague are "The Theory and History of Banking," and "Banking Reform in the United States."

100 MINISTERS ATTEND ANTI-SALOON MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Nearly 100 Rhode Island ministers, meeting here under Anti-Saloon League auspices, passed resolutions "regretting" the recent protest meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, against the slaying of three rum runners by coast guardsmen off Newport, Dec. 29, and the subsequent destruction of coast guard posters on Boston Common.

Action of the Rhode Island Attorney-General in ordering an investigation on the "unsupported word of a confessed law breaker" was also "regretted." President Hoover and Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts were commended for their stand in favor of the enforcement of all laws.

Entertainment Notes

Continuing plays include "Mlle. Modiste," with Fritzi Scheff, at the Majestic, and "The Middle Watch," at the Copley.

Next in the Victor Herbert cycle at the Majestic will be the less familiar "Fortune Teller," with Eleanor Painter, opening next Monday.

The calendar of the dance promises Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn at the Opera House, Jan. 21, and Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi at Symphony Hall, Jan. 23.

The general public sale of tickets for the Chicago Civic Opera season opens at the box office of the Opera House, Jan. 23. The advance sale at the committee's offices, 234 Boylston Street, closes tomorrow.

"Motoring Through France," is the subject of the second travelogue of Burton Holmes, set for Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Alexander Glazounoff will be guest conductor at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week.

GOVERNOR DESCRIBES ADVERTISING BENEFITS

Advertising and its advantages to the public; the great growth in importance of its effect on industry, and the progress Massachusetts has found in the recent establishment of a commission to further its industrial, agricultural, and recreational interests, were described by Gov. Frank G. Allen, in an address before members of the New England Outdoor Advertising Association at the annual convention held at the Hotel Statler.

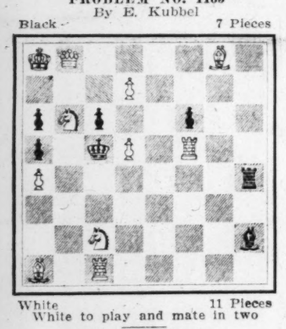
Gov. William T. Gardiner of Maine, John Jackson Walsh, acting president of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., and Dudley Harmon, executive secretary of the New England Council, were also guests and speakers.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1165
By E. Kubbel

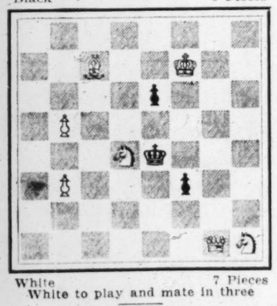
Black — 7 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1166
By P. G. L. F.

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

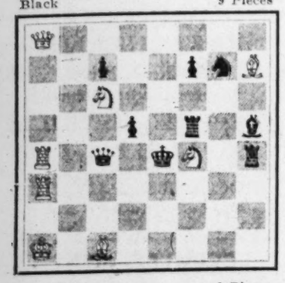
No. 1165. Kt-B2
No. 1164. 1. B-Q3 — PxB
2. Kt-R6 — K-Q5
1. ——
2. KtxP — P-K6
Prob. Comp. } Kt-Kt7
H. Moller }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Another example of this theme is given by the same composer. A distinctive feature in both problems is the fact that the two principal defenses are to unpin each of the two pinned black pieces in turn, leaving the other one still pinned and making possible new mates by White featuring the single pin of the black piece not yet liberated.

By H. Moller

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The tenth annual Christmas Chess Festival of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Chess Club has just been completed at the Town Hall, where the major event was an international tournament numbering among its competitors five foreign and five British experts. The winner was J. R. Capablanca, with 6¼ points. Dr. Vidmar of Jugoslavia, often called the strongest amateur in the world, was second, while F. D. Yates, former British champion, won third prize. The fourth and fifth prizes were divided among Maroczy of Hungary, Takacs of Austria, Sir George A. Thomas and Sergeant, both of England. Capablanca, Dr. Vidmar and Maroczy, who drew all his games, were undefeated. The final standing:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Capablanca	6½	2½	Takacs	4½	4½
Vidmar	5½	3½	Thomas	4½	4½
Yates	5	4	Winter	4	5
Maroczy	4½	4½	Menchik	3½	5½
Sergeant	4½	4½	Price	2½	6½

The championship of the Intercollegiate Chess League has been won by Columbia, with possession of the H. M. Phillips Trophy passing from C. C. N. Y., last year's winner, to Columbia until the following Christmas season, when another competition will be staged at the Manhattan Chess Club.

The first great international tournament of the year is scheduled to start tomorrow at San Remo, Italy, where 25,000 lire will be offered in prizes, and the list of competitors includes Alekhine, Bogoljubow, Nimzowitsch, Spielman, Euwe, Vidmar and practically every master of first rank with the exception of Capablanca and Dr. Lasker.

The following game is submitted as a partial satisfaction of the debt of every chess player to the great masters of 50 years ago. It is one of the "immortal games" and was numbered by Steinitz among "the most brilliant games on record." Zukertort and Blackburne were old opponents whose contests were brilliant and exciting. This game, from the London tournament of 1883, was one of the most bitterly fought.

IRREGULAR OPENING

Zukertort White	Blackburne Black	Zukertort White	Blackburne Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	18 P-K4	QR-QB
2 P-K3	Kt-KB3	19 P-K5	Kt-K
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	20 P-B4	P-Kt3
4 B-K2	B-Kt2	21 R-K3	P-B4
5 Castles	P-Q4	22 PxP e p	KtxP
6 P-Q4	B-Q3	23 P-B5	Kt-K5
7 Kt-B3	Castles	24 BxKt	PxB
8 P-QKt3	QKt-Q2	25 PxKtP	R-B7
9 B-Kt2	Q-K2	26 PxPch	K-R
10 Kt-QKt5	Kt-K5	27 P-Q6 dis ch	P-Kt4
11 KtxKt	PxKt	28 Q-Kt4	QR-B4
12 Kt-Q2	QKt-B3	29 R-B8ch	KxP
13 P-B3	KtxKt	30 QxPch	K-Kt2
14 QxKt	PxP	31 BxPch	KxR
15 BxP	P-Q4	32 B-Kt5ch	K-Kt
16 B-Q3	KR-B	33 QxQ	Resigns
17 QR-K	R-B2		

A game particularly rich in combination play.

Dr. Tartakower has a way of springing little-known moves, and often unsound ones, which often succeeds against unsuspecting opponents, and always is productive of interesting chess. In the following game from the Budapest tournament of last year he wins a short Caro-Kann Defense simply because his opponent was completely nonplussed by his unorthodox rejoinder.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Tartakower White	Przeplorka Black	Tartakower White	Przeplorka Black
1 P-K4	P-QB2	9 KtxP	Q-Q2?
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 Q-R3ch	K-Q
3 P-KB3?	PxP(a)	11 B-K3	P-B4
4 PxP	P-K4	12 R-Q	PxKt
5 Kt-KB3	PxP	13 RxP	B-Q3
6 B-QB4	B-K3	14 P-K5	Kt-KB3
7 BxB	PxB	15 PxKt	PxP
8 Castles	B-K2	16 Kt-B3	Resigns

(a) P-K3 effectively refutes White's third move and ought to give Black the better game.

The following game is from the recent H-Y-P-W. P. League tournament held during the Christmas holidays at the Marshall Chess Club, New York City. W. A. Robertson, '31, the winner, contributed 4 full points to the 12 which gave Harvard victory.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Knopf Yale White	Robertson Harvard Black	Knopf Yale White	Robertson Harvard Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 KtxKt	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 BxP	B-Kt5ch
3 P-QB4	P-K3	15 K-B	KtxB
4 Kt-Kt3	QKt-Q2	16 QxKt	R-K
5 Kt-B3	B-K2	17 Q-Q3	B-Kt2
6 P-K3	Castles	18 Q-B4	B-Q3
7 Q-B2	P-B3	19 Kt-K5	BxKt
8 PxP	KPxP	20 PxB	RxP
9 B-Q3	P-KR3	21 Kt-Q3	B-KTch
10 B-KB4	Kt-R1	22 K-Kt	BxKt
11 Kt-K2	QKt-B3	Resigns	
12 P-K4	KtxB		

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

Special from Monitor Bureau

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Aeronautical war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Aero Underwriters	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Allied Aviation	17	17	17
8 Allied Int Inv ct pf	33	33	33
49 Allied Pow & Lt	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
5 Allied P&Lt pf (3)	47½	47¼	47¼
6 Al P&Lt 1pf (5)	79	78⅝	78⅝
1 Alum Co A pf (6)	108	108	108
1 Alum Goods (1.20)	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Am Brit & Cont	5	5	5
7 Am Cit P&L B 10pf	15½	15½	15½
6 Am C Pw A (.30A)	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Am C Pw B (.30A)	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
2 Am C Pw opt war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
7 Am Cyan B (1.60)	27⅛	26½	27
5 Am Equities	17⅞	17	17⅞
9 Am&Fgn P war	72¾	71¼	71¾
2 Am G&E	119	117¼	119
4 Am Invest B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Am Invest War	5	5	5
†50 Am Lt & Trac	230½	230½	230½
†25 Am Mfg	46	46	46
3 Am Maracaibo	1½	1½	1½
1 Am Nat Gas	7½	7½	7½
2 Am Pneumatic	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
62 Am Superpw	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1 Am Yvette	7	7	7
6 Anchor Post F	13½	13	13
1 Anglo Am v c	17	17	17
1 Anglo Am n u reg	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Anglo C C N	21	21	21
3 Ark Nat Gas	9⅝	9½	9½
10 Ark Nat Gas A	9⅞	9½	9½
6 Asso Dye & Pr	2⅜	2	2⅜
12 Asso El Ind Ltd	7	6⅝	6⅞
32 Asso G&E A	41⅛	41	41
5 Asso Laun	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2 Asso Rayon	5¼	4¾	4¾
1 Atl Cst Fish	22¼	22¼	22¼
3 Aviation Credit	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞

B

†100 Bell Tel Can (8)	153	150½	153
1 Bickford (1)	15	15	15
2 Bliss E W (1)	24	24	24
8 Blue Ridge	7⅝	7½	7½
31 BlueRidg cvpf (6)G	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
1 Brill A (1½)	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 BuffN&EPpf (1.60)	25	25	25
*2 Burma Ltd (.31g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Butler Bros (2)	16	16	16
2 Bwana M'Kubua	5⅝	5½	5⅝

C

1 Cable & Wire A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3 CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 CAM Co pf	¼	¼	¼
2 Can Marc Wire	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Carib Syn	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Celanese Corp Am	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
1 Celanese 1pf (7)	85	85	85
4 Cent P S A (1⅜R)	15¾	15¾	15¾
7 Cen Sta El (.40)	22	21⅞	22
16 Chesa & O n	54	54	54
1 Chesebro M (6G)	163	163	163
191 Cities Serv (.30A)	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞
2 Cities Serv pf (6)	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜
2 Colomb Syndic	⅜	⅜	⅜
7 Colon Oil	5⅜	5½	5½
10 Columbia Pict	26⅞	25½	26⅞
†30 Comwlth Edison	238½	238½	238½
12 Comwlth Pow pf	96⅜	96	96
56 Comwlth & S war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20 Comwlth & S pf	96⅜	95¾	95⅞
†25 Cons Coal	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Cons Cop Min	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Cons Dairy Prod	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
4 Cons G&E B	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Cons G Util A	22	22	22
1 Cons Instrument	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Cons Ret Stores	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Corroon & R pfA	74	74	74
6 Cortez Silv	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Cortez Silver	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
3 Creole Pet	6⅝	6½	6½
1 Crocker & Wh	22	22	22
1 Curtiss Wr war	2¼	2¼	2¼
8 Cusi Mex Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

D

1 Derby Oil	5⅛	5¼	5¼
6 Detroit Aircraft	6½	6	6⅛
1 Dictogph Prod	10	10	10
4 Driver-Harris	45⅝	44½	45½
4 Dubilier Condens	11	11	11
†100 Duke Power	162	157½	162
17 Durant Mot	5¼	4⅞	5
1 Duval Tex Sul	17½	17½	17½

E

7 East Gas&F	27½	27	27⅜
4 Eastern Util A	8	8	8
6 Eisler Elec	17½	17¼	17½
160 El Bd&Sh	84⅞	83⅜	84½
11 El Bond&Sh pf	103¾	103½	103½
5 El Pow As A	26	25¼	25¼
3 El P&Lt opt w	31	30⅝	31
4 Elec Share	19¼	18	18¼
1 Elec Share pf	88	88	88
1 Evans Wallo Lead	4¾	4¾	4¾

F

1 Fabrics Finishing	3½	3½	3½
1 Fairchild Avia A	3¼	3¼	3¼
20 Falcon Lead Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 FedersMfg A (2)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Fed Screw (3½G)	36½	35½	36½
1 FerroEnmA(5½g)	50	50	50
1 Ford Mot France	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Ford Motor Ltd	11	11	11
19 Fourth Nat Inv	37¼	37¼	36¾
33 Fox Theatre A	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 French Line (2.54)	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜

G

8 GarlockPack(1.20)	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
1 Gen Alloys (.80)	8½	8½	8½
4 Gen Am inv pf (6)	86	86	86
3 Gen Bak	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3 GenElecLtd rg (½)	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Gen Elec Germny	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
3 Gen Gas&El A	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝
54 Gen Th Eq vtc	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
1 GlobeUnderwriters	14	14	14
87 Gold Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Gold Seal Elec	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Golden Center Min	3½	3⅜	3½
1 Goldfield Cons	½	½	½
7 Goldman Sachs	36⅝	36⅜	36½
2 Gotham Knitbac	1¾	1¾	1¾
†25 Gt Lakes Dredg	150	150	150
3 Ground Gripper	26	25¾	25⅝
5 do pf	28	26½	26½
4 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	141	140	140

H

1 Hap Candy St A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36 Hudson Bay M&S	11¼	10½	11¼
4 Humble Oil & Ref	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝
2 Hydro El Eery	42	42	42
5 Hygrade Food	11½	11⅜	11½

I

14 Imp Oil Can new	26⅜	26	26
20 Ind Ter Tilum	28⅜	27⅜	28½
1 Ind Pipe Line n	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2 Indust Fin ctf	18	18	18
3 Insull Util	59	58⅜	59
2 Ins Co Nor Am	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1 Insurance Sec	19	19	19
1 Intercoast Trade	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
12 Intercon Petrol	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9 Internat Pet	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
1 Inter Saf Raz B	13	13	13
2 Inter Util B	8	8	8
2 Interstate Equities	10⅜	10½	10½
3 Irving Air Chute	14	13⅞	13⅞
2 Ital Superpow A	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Ital Super deb rts	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

J

12 Johnson Motor	30½	30¼	30½
40 †Kans A&E pf	107	106	107

K

1 Klein Hy pt pf	18	18	18

L

2 Lackawanna Sec	36	36	36
2 Lakey Fdy&Mach	9	9	9
1 Lefcourt Rlty pf	30	30	30
5 Lehman Corp	78	77⅜	77¾
11 Leonard Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7 Lone Star G nw	36	35	36

M

1 MacMarr Stores	23½	23½	23½
1 Mangel Stores	15	15	15
8 Marine Midld	34½	34	34⅛
2 Mavis Bottling Co	1	1	1⅛
1 Mayflower Assoc	50½	50½	50½
1 Merch M S A (1½)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Merritt C&S(1.60)	18	18	18
4 Metro Ch Stores	29	28	28
4 Mid West U n (8F)	267⅜	263⅞	267⅜
Mo K P L (5¾%pf)	193⅛	193⅛	193⅛
†25 Mohawk Hud 2pf	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Morrison Elec (1)	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
5 Mount Prod (1.60)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Municip Service	8½	8½	8½
1 Murphy Co	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛

N

1 Nachman Sprg (3)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1 Nat Amer Co (23)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3 Nat Family Stores	18¼	18¼	18¼
6 Nat Investors	13⅝	13⅜	13½
8 Nat Stat x ws	8½	50	50
1 Nat Trans	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
3 Nehi Corp	18½	18	18½
2 Newberry (J J)	44	44	44
†70 N E Power pf	91	91	91
1 N J Zinc new	71½	71½	71½
1 N Y Tel Roy	16	16	16
†25 N Y Pw&L7% pf	108	108	108
†25 N Y Tel6½% pf	114⅝	114⅜	114⅜
12 Niagara Hud Pow	13	13	13
4 Niag H P B war	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Niagara Shares	17½	17½	17½
4 Niles Reb Pond	37⅝	36½	37
6 Noranda Mines	36⅝	36	36⅝
13 North Am Aviation	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞

O

1 Ohio Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Orange Crush	30	30	30
3 Outboard Mot A	11½	11¼	11½
1 Outboard Mot B	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Otis Elev new	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
2 Pac Coast Bisc pf	51	51	51

P

2 Pandem Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Param Cab (2.40)	13½	13½	13½
187 Pennroad Corp	14	13⅝	14
12 Penn O Ed pr pf 7.10	110	110	110⅝
1 Penn O Ed 6pf (6)	95½	95½	95½
1 Peo L P A (2.40R)	34	34	34
4 ePetrol Corp (1½)	20½	20	20⅛
1 Pitney Bow n (.20)	11	11	11
3 Pitts Pl Gl (3)	58½	57½	58½
4 Plymouth Oil (2)	26½	26	26
7 Powdrell & Alex	63	60	63
4 Prudential Invest	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝
5 Pub Util Hold	17⅝	17½	17½

R

1 Rainbow L Prd A	9	9	9
1 Rainbow L Prd B	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Reiter Foster	3	3	3
1 Reliable Stores	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Richmond Radiatr	3	3	3
*1 Rockld L&P tr ctf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
†150 Rolls Royce Am pf	16¼	16	16
1 Ruberoid Co	54	54	54

S

†125 Safety Car H&L	130½	130	130
5 St Regis Paper	20½	20	20⅜
†50 St Regis Pap pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Salt Creek Prod	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
2 Selberling Rub	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 Selected Indus	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
2 Selected Ins prpf	62½	62½	62½
1 Shenandoah	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Shenandoah pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
5 Silica Gel C rts	19⅛	19	19
2 Sisto Financial	17⅜	17½	17½
3 Sonora Products	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 So'east P&Lt pf	110	109⅝	110
2 S Cal Ed B pf(1½)	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 So Cal Ed rts wi	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Southern Corp	5⅝	5	5⅝
2 So Penn Oil (2)	41	41	41
6 So Ice & U B	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Southland Roy (1)	12¼	12	12
1 Spiegel M8 pf (6½)	79	79	79
1 Standard Motors	1	1	1
10 Stand Oil Ex pf	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
12 Stand O Ind (2⅜g)	53¼	53	53
14 Stand O K (2¼G)	29⅝	29½	29⅝
2 Stand O Ky(2.20G)	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Stan O Neb (3½G)	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
1 Stand Pw & Lt	127	127	127
3 Starrett C pf (6)	25⅝	25½	25½
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 Sunray Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Swift Int	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
1 Syra Wash Mch B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

T

6 Tampa El	76⅜	74	74
5 Teck Hugh Gold	5¼	5	5⅛
7 Third Nat Invest	33⅜	32½	33½
4 Thompson Star pf	40	40	40
5 Tonopah Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 Transamer Corp	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
787 Transamer C Mrts	.07	.06	.07
32 Tri Cont Con Corp	12⅝	12⅝	12½
3 Tri Cont ConC pf	80	80	80
2 Tri Cont ConC wr	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
6 Trunz Pork St	25	24½	24⅝
†50 Tub A Silk B (10)	176	172½	176

U

4 Un Nat G C 1.60g	26	26	26
4 Un Carr F (1.20)	12	11⅞	12
2 Un Ch pte pf (3)	33	33	33
1 United Corp war	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Un Elec Service	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
93 United Gas	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝
432 Un Lt&Pw A (.60)	35½	32⅝	35⅛
6 Un L&P cv pf (6)	100¼	99⅞	100⅛
1 Unit Molasses	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 US&Int S 2pd(2½)	65½	65½	65½
17 US Lines pf	15¼	14¼	15¼
4 Un Verde Ext (.4)	12	11¼	11¾
6 Util & Indus	18⅝	18¼	18⅝

V

3 Vacuum Oil	95½	95½	95½

W

2 Wenden Cop M	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 West Air Exp	24	24	24
1 Worth Inc A	2	2	2

(DOMESTIC BONDS)
(Sales in $1000)

10 Alum Co 5s '52	102¼	102	102¼
4 Am Aggre,6s'43ww	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
5 Am Cwith P 6s'49.101	100½	100½	100½
20 Am G&E 5s '28	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞
19 Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
3 AmRolM 5s '48	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Am Seat 6s '36	70	70	70
2 Ark P&L 5s '56	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
10 Asso G&E 5½s '77	101⅛	100½	100½
15 do 5s '68	83⅞	83½	83½
5 do 4½s '48 xw	91⅜	90	91⅜
1 AssoSimHdw 6½ '33	86½	86½	86½
2 AssocTrust 6s '44	99	99	99
1 BellTelCon 5s'55	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 do 5s B '57	101	101	101
4 CanPacRy 5s '54	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Carolina P&L 5s'56	100	100	100
10 CentStEl 5½s'54	76	75½	75⅞
1 do 5s '57	72	72	72
2 CentSt P&L 5½'53	90¾	89⅝	89⅝
5 Cin StCar 5½s'52	97	97	97
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
3 CitiesServG 5½s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
11 Citie S Pw 5½s'52	87⅜	86⅞	87⅛
2 Cmwth Ed 4½s'57	97	97	97
1 Con G&E 5s'58	87½	87½	87½
3 Cudahy P 5½s'37	96½	96½	96½
2 Cudahy P 5s'46	10	10	10
2 Det Int G 6s&A'57	105½	105½	105½
6 Dix GG 6½s&A37ww	74	74	74⅞
1 Detroit C G 5s'50	99	99	99
48 Ed Elec Illus 5s'33	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Firestone T 5s'42	95	95	95
5 Fla Pw&Lt 5s'54	82½	82½	83½
10 Gatineau Pw 5s'56	92¼	92¼	92¾
7 Gen A Inv 5s52xw	81	80⅞	81
2 Gen Ldy 6½s37ww	50	50	50
13 Gen Rayon 6sA48	60	60	60
57 Gen Thea Eq 6s44	112	109½	111⅜
1 Ga & Fla 6sA46	21	21	21
14 Georgia Pw 5s'67	98	97⅜	97⅝
4 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	101	101	101
19 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100	100	100
6 Gulf St Ut5sA'56	95	94½	94½
11 Hou G G6½s43ww	71⅜	71	71⅝
1 H G G 6s A '43	73	73	73
3 Hygrade F6sA'49	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1 Indep Oil 6s '39	102½	102½	102½
3 Ind P&Ls 5 O '57	98½	98½	98½
5 Inland Ut 6s '34	98½	98½	98½
5 In Sec A 5s '47	83¼	83	83¼
3 Instate Pow 6s '52	81	81	81
16 Inters Pow 5s '57	89	89	89
75 Kop Gas&Coke'47	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
50 Kop Coke 5½s	100¼	100	100¼
6 LehPS6sA2026	103⅜	103½	103⅝
5 Long Isl Lt6s'45	104	104	104
6 LouisiP&L 5s '57	94⅞	94⅜	94⅝
8 Mani Pw5½sA'51	98½	98½	98½
1 Mem NGas6s'43	96½	96½	96⅝
2 MinnP&L4½s'78	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
10 Miss Riv F6s'44ww	104¼	104	104
2

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

LYNN

COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous
and Wood
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall
Incorporated 8 Central Square

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a "Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Dimes
16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Established 1905. For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious, helpful home atmosphere; State license. Tel. Catonsville 253.
Virginia Threadgill Edith M. Emmons

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 155
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

SAN FRANCISCO—Furnished modern 6-room residence, full basement; garage; vicinity Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium. Box S-349. Suite 103, 625 Market St.

POST WANTED

SWISS, 25 years, very capable, and skilled in making lenses of all descriptions, magnifying glasses, binoculars, etc., desires engagement for South Canada. Write to JURG SENN, Buchs 9, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

REAL ESTATE

DENVER, COLO.—Strictly modern hotel building, 41 rooms, 7 baths; best location southern Colorado; $10,000 down, payments; no agents; investigate. Box 14, 911 Central Savings Bank Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BUILDING MATERIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE will consider new connection in any locality. Address D. J. SMITH, 650 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WIDE commercial experience, middle thirties, extensively travelled, desires connection, foreign or domestic, in exchange for ability. Box S-344, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Local Classified

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DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES open daily in New York's finest offices for those seeking new or BETTER positions. Call in person 9-2 p. m. VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 West 40th St., New York City. (Tel. PENn. 5389.)

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women.
2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

High Class Office Help
PEACE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, INC.
Isabel S. Craig Edith M. Curtis
Room 501, 17 John St., N. Y. C. Cort. 7847

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept.
Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
138 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. Bryant 8835

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

FACTORY FOR SALE

FOR SALE, in settlement of an estate in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., a factory building perfectly adapted to manufacturing purposes; well heated and lighted, elevator, and with sufficient land for additional building; early possession given. Address R. F. MILLIGAN, 102 Circular St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, capable nursery governess for two little girls, 5 and 2; one who likes country; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG women, in well-established rest home of high standing, vicinity New York, to train to efficiently care for those needing attention. B-75, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG women for general clerical work, filing, and typing; please state experience and education and give references. K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Avenue—Rest home for elderly ladies and other cases; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Unl. 9847-W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.
Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 6 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theatres; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view; open all year. Tel. 162-J

Local Classified

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OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings; bright, sunny furnished office, 19th floor Salmon Tower. Box L-37, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

MONTREAL, CANADA—Two lots, Cleghorn and Third Ave., St. Lambert; beautiful situation, front Third Ave., back facing river; restrictions; no stores or factories; 40' or 50' by 100'. MRS. BARTON, 6645 St. Hubert St.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 159

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady seeking home with refined, congenial family on Long Island. Box X-87, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 350-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 3500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in Select Homes
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Cath. 9349.

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—Comfortable room and board if desired; very conveniently located near Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. Phone 8-2979

JAMAICA, N. Y., 280 Shelton Ave.—Room, private home, residential section; near Christian Science church; restaurant; transportation convenient; business woman or couple preferred. Tel. Republic 6377.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 105 West 55th St.—Will share with business woman my charming high-class apartment. Phone circle 6201, preferably mornings.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Guest for delightful single, homelike, sunny, quiet, reasonable. Telephone mornings, Caledonia 0984.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment, Circle 7897.

N. Y. C., 35 East 30th—Sunny room with bath, single or double; elevator apartment; reasonable. Bogardus 4881 (Welwood).

NEW YORK CITY, Jackson Heights—Large, pleasant room with private family; home privileges. Havemeyer 6656.

NEW YORK CITY, 25 West 49th—Room for business girl, finely furnished, modern, $10. Volunteer 1484. CALE.

SHOPPING SERVICE

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Ontario

LONDON
(Continued)

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Ontario

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(Continued)

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Ontario

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(Continued)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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England

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(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

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Late OKEYS
38 Departments for
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DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
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ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Also old-fashioned styles a speciality
Experienced & Reliable Service.
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
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"Perfect Repairs"—Equal to New

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England

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(Continued)

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FOR
Fashions & Furnishings
REMOVALS
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT, ENGLAND.

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Quick Valet Service
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Send to
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Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Jordan Bros.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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(Continued)

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Opposite Swan & Sugar Loaf
Music, Gramophones and Records
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Purley 40

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"The most Luxurious Salons in the West of England"
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Floral designs at shortest notice.
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BEATRICE ANNE LTD.
AN EXCLUSIVE *and* INEXPENSIVE HOUSE *for*
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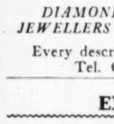
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous. An American author and humanitarian. After his graduation from Harvard University and its divinity school, he occupied for three years the pulpit of a Unitarian church, resigning only because the congregation disapproved his attitude toward slavery. So ardent was Mr. Higginson in his allegiance to the anti-slavery movement that he was involved in many an awkward situation. He was indicted for murder in connection with the part he played in the attempt to rescue Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave; but there was a flaw in the proceedings, he with Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker were dismissed, and the matter came to nothing. Mr. Higginson was also accused of entanglement in a plot to free John Brown; and it seems clear that he might have been so entangled but for a lack of co-operation on the part of John Brown himself.

During the early part of the Civil War, Mr. Higginson was captain of a Massachusetts regiment, later colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers, the first regiment of freed slaves ever in the federal service. In 1864 he resigned from the army and thereafter devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits. But he never forgot his devotion to such causes as abolition, the higher education of women and woman suffrage; to whatever movements tended toward a greater degree of freedom and enlightenment.

Mr. Higginson was the friend of many New England writers of the older school; he was a delightful lecturer and particularly happy in his after-dinner speeches when he gave his delicate humor full play. He wrote with equal facility and grace—history, biography, poetry, memoirs. Perhaps he was at his best in his essays, many of which appeared first in periodicals of his time. In memory he lingers as the kindly critic and mentor of beginning authors; a polished scholar, type of the ideal New England gentleman of culture.

In Lighter Vein

A Dissatisfied Subscriber Writes a Letter

Gentlemen:

When I subscribed to your magazine a year ago, your advertisement which prompted my so doing stated that if a subscriber was not completely satisfied at the expiration of his subscription, his money would be refunded without question.

May I say that I am not satisfied, and want my money refunded.

On second thoughts, to save unnecessary postage, just apply the amount on a renewal of my subscription.

Very truly yours,
Angus McT.

Judge

"Oh, dear, I dislike to have him leave town under a cloud."

First Come, First Served

An old darky was tending the coats upstairs in the Governor's mansion. He noticed a prominent politician tumbling them over, looking under the bed and so on.

"Kin I help you, suh?"

"I can't find my new hat; paid $10 for it yesterday."

"Bless you, suh. All the new hats bin gone over an hour or mo."—*Boston Transcript.*

Thrift

Cobbler (surveying a pair of spats skeptically): "An', my good friend, what do you want me to do with these?"

The Town's Thriftiest Inhabitant: "I want ye to put soles and heels on them."

Bricks Versus Piano

Stranger: "Hey, that's no way to hoist a piano!"

Foreman: "Do you own the piano?"

Stranger: "No, I own the building."

Foreman: "That's different; boys, be careful o' them corners — bricks cost money!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Its Proper Place!

Young Man: "Have you a book called 'Man, the World's Ruler,' please?"

Librarienne: "I should think you might find it in the fiction department, sir."—*Montreal Star.*

A Quotation for Today

CONCENTRATE all your thoughts upon the work in hand. The sun's rays do not burn until brought to a focus.—ALEXANDER G. BELL

Odds and Ends

Egyptian Language

The language of the Pharaohs ceased to be officially used after the conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C., being supplanted by Greek, which was in turn superseded by Arabic, 1000 years later, after the Moslem invasion. The Egyptian language lingered on among the people until the fourteenth century, and is now only used in the liturgy of the Christian Coptic Church.

London Opinion: "At one time there were no lamp-posts in London," says an antiquarian. There would be none now but for the policy of the authorities in replacing those which deliberately get in the way of motorists.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND FOR RENT!
Robinson Crusoe's famous island is for rent after several unsuccessful attempts to establish a colony on it. The island, situated 400 miles off the Chilean coast, was the background of Defoe's story, suggested by the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, who was put ashore on Juan Fernandez island at his own request, and where he lived a solitary existence for four years.

Passing Show: "All railways will one day be electrified," says a writer. So will all passengers on the day that car windows are made to glide open or shut at a touch of the hand.

"Ye"

"Ye olde" this or that was never said in any century; the y in "ye" is simply the old-English **th** in its single form called the thorn, which lost its original outline.

Los Angeles Times: It is estimated that America now has 17 distinct dialects, not counting the new Hollywood British.

Judicial Equality

The dempsters or judges in the Isle of Man undertake upon oath to administer justice "as equally as lieth the backbone in the herring."

First Baseball Game

Baseball began officially with the organization of the Knickerbocker Club in September, 1845, and the first baseball match ever played took place between rival nines selected by that club at Hoboken, N. J., June 19, 1846. At the end of four innings, the leading nine had made the requisite 21 runs and were declared winners.

Montreal Star: There is big money in Wall Street for anyone who knows how to play the market, and Beethoven's sonatas are on any piano if you just happen to hit the right notes.

Royal English

English was not habitually used in speech or writing by any English king until Henry V's reign, 350 years after the Norman conquest. Henry IV at the beginning of the fifteenth century still wrote in French to his English tailor in London, as shown by a letter in the British Museum.

Detroit News: A man in Atchison, Kan., can play a ukulele with his toes. This has an advantage, leaving the hands free for self-defense.

Faroëse

The Scandinavian group of languages includes besides Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Icelandic—the old Norse speech called Faroëse spoken on the Faroe Islands north of Scotland.

Life: A woman will pick up a head of lettuce in a hand on which sparkles a two-carat diamond and exclaim, "What! Eighteen cents!"

Watch Fashions

An eighteenth century fashion in France was the accumulation of clocks and watches. In Louis XV's reign, two watches were the minimum carried by any gentleman.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The Sahara desert has been mapped completely. The next step may be to mark it off into building lots.

Whippoorwill

The English named the whippoorwill from the fanciful assimilation of its cry to those words, but the Indians called the bird the "muckawiss."

The Children's Corner

The Tail of a Dog

I had a dog named Poncho once,
A cunning little chap:
Who kept his head cocked on one side,
While both his ears went flap.

His wisdom, such as doggies have,
Was never known to fail.
He'd talk about it, too, you see
He had a talking tail.

And with this tail he'd tell about
Most everything he knew;
While, best of all, I must remark,
That all he said was true.

This tail was really wonderful—
Its powers of expression,
Made it, to any well-bred dog,
A valuable possession.

It was his alphabet, his words,
His punctuation mark,
And, if he wished for emphasis,
He'd use a gentle bark.

It wagged whenever children came,
Or when they went away.
It wagged and wagged, and wagged and wagged,
And wagged the livelong day.

He wagged it when he ate his food—
He shared it with the cat—
And then he'd turn, and with it give
The puss a friendly pat.

It wagged as soon as he awoke,
Nor would it quiet keep
Until he laid him down at night,
To take a little sleep.

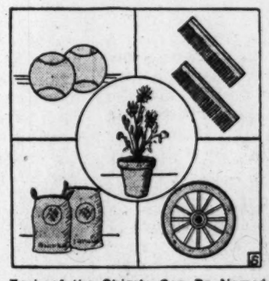
And even then, so hungry was
This tail to work some more,
Poncho would half awake and rap
It gently on the floor.

No, rabbits cannot wag their tails,
And it was really funny,
How Poncho watched our Jack, and seemed

To think, "Well, he's a bunny."
I really don't know what I'd do
Without my little friend:
And I'd miss it quite a lot if once
His tail refused to bend.

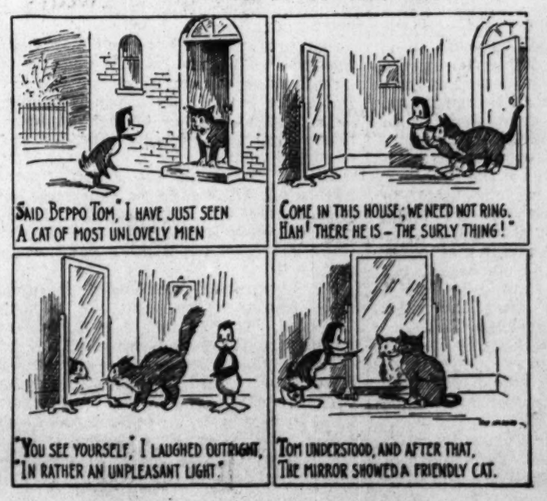
G. H. COMMANDER.

Animal Puzzle

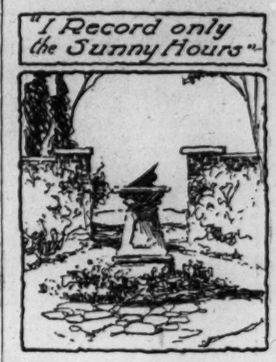


Each of the Objects Can Be Named With a Five-Letter Word. Using the Middle Letter of Each Word in the Correct Order, Spell the Name of an Animal.

The Adventures of Waddles


SAID BEPPO TOM, I HAVE JUST SEEN A CAT OF MOST UNLOVELY MIEN
COME IN THIS HOUSE; WE NEED NOT RING. HAH! THERE HE IS — THE SURLY THING!
"YOU SEE YOURSELF," I LAUGHED OUTRIGHT, "IN RATHER AN UNPLEASANT LIGHT."
TOM UNDERSTOOD, AND AFTER THAT, THE MIRROR SHOWED A FRIENDLY CAT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Spirit of Christmas

Springfield, Mass.

IT WAS in one of the poorest sections of the city. The teacher had made an effort to instill in the hearts of the needy little children the true spirit of Christmas. She had tried to lead them to feel that Christmas stands not for a multiplicity of material desires, principally for one's self, but for a deeper, truer sense of loving kindness.

On the day school closed for the holidays there was a party. With the ice cream a gingerbread boy with a happy clove smile and jaunty chocolate sweater and cap was provided for each child. The children were delighted with them and could scarcely find words in which to express their admiration. Many of them wrapped theirs carefully in their paper napkins to take home.

In the midst of the festivities the teacher discovered that the last two gingerbread boys had been broken and although everyone present had his there was none for little Frances, who could not be present. The happy murmur subsided for a moment and then little John said with a smile, "Frances may have mine, Miss R—and I'll take home a broken one."

The children were thoughtful for another moment and again the silence was broken, this time from another child with the comment, "That is the true spirit of Christmas, isn't it, Miss R—?"

And she humbly answered, "Yes."

The Hunter's Dog

(Children's Newspaper)

Toronto, Ont.

WHEN Andrew Synitski, the hunter, slipped and fell while in the woods of Ontario, and realized that he could not walk, he called his dog into consultation.

First of all he scribbled a note and fastened the note under the dog's collar.

Then, said he, in some such words or in sign language: "You must now seek out the nearest trapper's cabin, and don't come back without him. Off you go."

The dog barked once or twice, knowing quite well that something was wrong with his master, who was usually so active, but not at first understanding what was to be done about it.

But when his master again waved him vehemently away he grasped the idea. He was evidently meant not to stay, but to go. So off he went, seeking some other man. He ran sniffing for three miles, swimming a river by the way, till he came to a cabin.

There he barked and barked again. The settler came out. The story had a happy ending, for Andrew Synitski was easily found with his best friend to lead the way back to him. He was taken to a hospital, where his dog now waits outside.

A Word a Day

Inevitable

This word expresses the quality of certainty, for that which is inevitable cannot be shunned or evaded; it is incapable of being avoided.

Our word came to us from the Latin *inevitabilis*, "unavoidable," compounded of *in*, "not," and *evitare*, "to avoid" (*e*, "out, away,"; *vitare*, "to shun").

While "unavoidable" comes very close to being an exact synonym, it is to be observed that "inevitable" is much the stronger term. The former generally suggests that which cannot be evaded by the exercise of normal care or foresight, as "their meeting was unavoidable." The latter, however, applies especially to that which in the very nature of things cannot be escaped, as, "inevitable as taxes."

In-ev'-i-ta-ble is accented on the second syllable; sound each *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *end*, *a* as in *sofa*, *ble* as *b'l*.

"It was not possible to prove that dissolution and decay were inevitable."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

Where is Faroëse spoken?—*Odds and Ends* 20

What are some characteristics of Alfred Noyes?—*The Home Forum* 20

Upon what factors should the release of a prisoner depend?—*News Section*..... 20

Why must the classroom be a sanctuary?—*Educational* 20

What is being done in Hollywood in the cause of better films? — *Women's Organizations* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Higher Neutrality

TO AMERICANS the idea of neutrality in an international conflict has always seemed peculiarly in conformity with traditional foreign policy. This is true because the status of neutrality is merely isolationism, translated into legal terms. The vague notion behind this concept has, after all, stood for a fine ideal, for it expresses the determination of the American people not to engage in perpetual and sanguinary bickerings which are not a direct American concern. Few will quarrel with the humanitarianism, in theory, of isolation.

In practice, of course, isolation and its legal expression, neutrality, have often meant the opposite of humanitarianism. America has prolonged conflicts and multiplied sufferings by insisting on trading rights with both participants. Freedom of the seas, which is a handmaiden of neutrality, sounds gloriously lofty upon the lips of the patriotic orator, but in practice it has usually meant the right to furnish weapons of destruction to combatant nations. But, from the American point of view, it has unimpeachable legality.

Isolation, in the pure sense, has long ceased to be in any way possible for the United States. The country is inextricably entangled in world affairs, whether it likes it or not. But statesmen have clung with unwavering tenacity to the American right of declaring itself neutral.

Yet, with the ink barely dry on the American signature to the Pact of Paris banishing war as an instrument of national policy, those Americans who approve of neutrality as a humanitarian program should consider if by insistence on neutral rights they are getting exactly what they expect. Perhaps it is true that the United States is not prepared to help in taking action against an aggressor. Perhaps, too, an aggressor cannot be determined. Perhaps, therefore, neutrality would still be the best policy. But neutrality should be made effective. It should not be mere abstention from hostilities with the right hand while the left hand continues to furnish economic assistance and armaments to both combatants. That is not neutrality at all, but amounts in practice to belligerence on both sides!

If, therefore, as the Secretary of State has said, the United States is determined to stick to neutrality, it should make its neutrality all that the word implies, and all that the American people mean by the term, which is a complete abstention not only from hostilities, but from furnishing aid or suecor to the combatants. Failing a more active participation in international efforts to keep the peace, America should at least make its adherence to Washingtonian and Jeffersonian theories of isolation genuine and sincere. This can come only through the higher neutrality.

The Economics of Prohibition

IN THE Ladies' Home Journal for January appears the first of two articles by Samuel Crowther under the emphatic title, "Where Prohibition Is a Success: It Has Eliminated Poverty and Made the United States Prosperous." Mr. Crowther has not reached the conclusion expressed in this heading without a careful inquiry into conditions attending the present status of prohibition, unsatisfactory though that may be. He has rejected for the moment the moral phase of prohibition, and dealt with it purely as an economic issue.

The Christian Science Monitor has long advocated this method of approach to the problem, and over two years ago employed Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College to make a searching inquiry into the economic effects of prohibition. Of this work Mr. Crowther says: "The only man in the country who has made any real study of the economic effects of prohibition is Professor Feldman of Dartmouth; he has produced a creditable book, which for the time being stands as an authority on the subject." A complete and exhaustive study of prohibition in its economic effects would probably be beyond the means of any individual or private corporation, but it is a subject which might well repay governmental inquiry, and it is to be deplored that some such commission as that which President Hoover has now engaged in the study of law enforcement could not have been created to conduct such an investigation.

Mr. Crowther puts the gist of his article into a single telling phrase. Of prohibition he says: "It is in point of fact a great economic experiment in changing the direction of the spending of money." It is as a result of this change in the direction of expenditures that the index value of sales in department stores has gone from 87 in 1921 to 108 in 1928, and in mail order houses from 67 to 137. Washing machines were perfected in 1919, but less than a million a year were sold then. Last year the sales amounted to approximately 6,000,000. The comfort and convenience of housekeeping women profited as the seller of liquor was deprived of his market. These are figures indicative of the effect of prohibition upon expenditures made by classes other than the wealthy.

And again, according to Mr. Crowther, savings deposits during the period of operation of the prohibition law have increased from 18,000,000 individual accounts to 53,000,000, and from a total of $13,000,000,000 to $28,500,000,000. Building and loan associations which commonly furnish investments for those of moderate means grew from 4,000,000 to 11,000,000 members, and life insurance policy holders went up from 13,000,000 to 37,000,000.

Mr. Crowther reinforces these statistics with statements made by a great number of representative business men, employers, and producers throughout the United States. In brief, the response showed practically unanimous opinion that wage earners are spending less for liquor and much more on their families, and that the standards of living are constantly growing higher. "Prohibition, it appears from the letters I have received," he says, "has definitely switched the spending of wages for drink to the spending of wages for goods." The importance of this conclusion is twofold. Not only are those who are thus weaned away from the use of intoxicating liquor improved physically, morally and mentally, but the money which used to contribute to the enormous wealth of a comparatively few brewers and distillers now goes to stimulate business in automobiles, radios, washing machines, electric refrigerators, phonographs, clothing, and food. It flows like a vivifying stream into every branch of useful industry. It maintains business at the very peak of activity. It has enabled the country to weather such an unprecedented financial debacle as the recent Wall Street crash with scarcely a visible indication of commercial distress.

It may be noted with gratification that in his next article Mr. Crowther intends to "measure the extent of this diversion of expenditure and to line it up with higher wages to see what effect this great change in buying habits has had on the welfare of the country."

Barring Worthy Citizens

AGAIN has an applicant of the highest qualifications of character and intellect been denied citizenship in the United States. The petitioner is the Rev. Douglas Clyde Macintosh, professor of theology at Yale University. A federal district court, in finding him unfit for the privileges of an American citizen, declared:

> It appearing that the said petitioner, considering his allegiance to be first to the will of God, would not promise in advance to bear arms in defense of the United States under all circumstances, but only if he believed the war to be morally justified, it is:
>
> Decreed that the petitioner is not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and further decreed that said petition for citizenship is denied.

Are not such decisions as these depriving the United States of one of its highest types of citizen? Can it be truly said that Professor Macintosh, who asserts the right not to take life in war unless he believes that war morally justifiable, is "unattached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States?" Let us consider these questions.

The United States has believed it to be compatible with the Constitution to pledge itself to settle all international disputes of every character and of every cause by peaceful means. The only exigency that could draw the United States into war under its obligations under the Pact of Paris would be such a violation of that treaty as would cause the Nation to take up arms in self-defense. For courts to deprive Professor Macintosh of the privileges of citizenship because he would not "promise in advance to bear arms unless he believed a war morally justified" is to assume that the United States might at some time engage in a war which would not appeal to the moral intelligence of the Nation. In face of the fact that the United States has itself renounced all war except in self-defense, this is an assumption which is unjustified by the facts and which affronts the good faith and wisdom of the American people and the American Government.

This same determination to apply hypothetical questions and to conjure up hypothetical conditions when examining petitioners for citizenship is similarly manifest in the recent case of Mrs. Margaret D. Webb of Richmond, Ind. In this instance Mrs. Webb readily declared herself willing to engage in any form of noncombatant war service and to give her life for her country if necessary. Even this earnestness of character did not commend itself as sufficient to make a good citizen. "If the law were changed," he pursued, "compelling women to fight, what would you do?" Her answer was, "I could not fight," and this apparently settled the matter. Here again is an assumption of legal changes which have never been proposed and which would force the Nation's prospective citizens to conform to conditions which do not exist.

If such interpretations of the naturalization law are sound, then the law should be amended and the United States no longer deprived of a caliber of citizen who has already served the Nation from pioneer to President.

Too Many Snow Shovelers?

A SPEAKER at a largely attended vocational conference for boys recently announced that he wanted someone to clean his sidewalks of snow, and that he would pay one dollar to get the work done. When he asked all who would take the job to raise their hands, some 500 responded with alacrity.

"Unfortunately, I have only one house," commented the speaker, "so the chances of any of you cleaning my sidewalks are about 1 in 500. But I also need some help in installing electric fixtures in accordance with the building regulations. What boy is qualified for that job?" Only one hand went up.

"Well," concluded the expert, "we seem to have a big army of snow shovelers, but only a lone general for my chandelier. I advise that more of you boys train yourselves for jobs where there is greater opportunity and perhaps better pay."

The vocational gentleman is undoubtedly right. Moreover, his point can be still further extended. For example, too many unqualified young men and women are being trained for the career of journalism, always a limited field and offering a reward not always commensurate with the energy expended. Too many youths want to be artists, lawyers, authors, capitalists, college professors, all white-collar occupations long respected and widely acclaimed, but not more important in the economy of living than those of less showy engineers, technicians, salesmen, secretaries, merchants, garage men, provisioners. Each of these is representative of a useful and honorable trade, though perhaps one not so glamorously advertised. The primary points, therefore, are, first, that young people be trained, and, secondly, that their training be judiciously and wisely chosen.

World Court Hobgoblins

FOR want of real arguments against American adherence to the World Court, some of its opponents are seizing every straw man within reach and demolishing the poor fellows with most ruthless zeal. But the supply seems to have run short. In this emergency the Chicago Tribune has decided to go into the business of manufacture. Discovering that some World Court advocate had compared it to the United States Supreme Court, the Tribune has embraced the quarter-true analogy and ingeniously transformed it into a full-blown bogey—a supertribunal dominating a world state in which the United States is a bullied and downtrodden unit.

This amazing result is reached by three easy steps of argument, thus: The Supreme Court is "the clamp which made one state out of many"; someone somewhere said the World Court is like the Supreme Court; therefore, the development of the League of Nations "into a world government by the decisions of a world court is in prospect."

If the Chicago Tribune or any other discoverers of hobgoblins in the World Court wish to be free from their terrors, let them answer three questions:

1. Is it not true that the United States as a member could prevent the World Court deciding any dispute to which it was a party?
2. Is it not true that the United States could at any time withdraw from the World Court?
3. Is it not true that no state in the American Union possesses either of these powers in relation to the United States Supreme Court?

Edward W. Bok

PRESIDENT HOOVER undoubtedly expressed the sentiment of the people of the United States as a whole when he spoke of Edward W. Bok as "a most distinguished and useful citizen whose life must ever be an inspiration" to the youth of the Nation. For Mr. Bok was one of the most conspicuous examples of the poor immigrant boy who achieves wealth and fame in America. He made his start in America, at the age of thirteen, without influential aid, and won his way rapidly through his own efforts. Before he was twenty-five he had attained success as an advertising man.

Then he was observed by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, who made him editor of the Ladies' Home Journal. Mr. Bok was the first editor to recognize the "woman interest" value in periodical publications. This recognition raised the circulation of the Ladies' Home Journal in thirty years from almost nothing to more than 2,000,000, with an advertising revenue of $1,000,000 an issue. While making his own fortune, he also performed valuable public services. Among other things, he profoundly influenced, through his articles in the Ladies' Home Journal, American taste in home architecture and furnishings.

Then he retired to devote himself to schemes of civic welfare. He paid for several years the deficit of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and finally organized a permanent endowment fund for it. Having engaged in Y. M. C. A. work during the war, he threw himself into peace work after the treaty and offered a $100,000 prize for a peace plan. He established a Woodrow Wilson professorship at Princeton, and the extent of his Philadelphia benefactions is known probably only to the beneficiaries. Mr. Bok's autobiography, "The Americanization of Edward Bok," received the Pulitzer prize, and he was the author of many other books.

But Mr. Bok's influence will be felt longest and most forcefully, probably, in the moral field. In all his activities he stood for righteousness and humanitarianism. He led a campaign to induce women to refrain from wearing feathers on their hats. He was most careful to exclude from publications under his control objectionable reading matter. He fought the cigarette, alcoholic drinks, and extremes in dancing. The valuable lesson of his career is not so much his material success as the fearlessness with which he kept the banner of his standards aloft.

Editorial Notes

Women are admittedly the chief purchasers of the country, and it has been estimated that in the United States they control in their own right 41 per cent of the Nation's wealth. This being the case, the appeal made through the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which recently met at Washington, that women do their part in maintaining business stability at this time by wisely planned expenditure for household and personal needs rather than by timid withholding of their money from circulation, is an opportune measure, which, if heeded, should prove as effective in a degree as President Hoover's call upon business leaders to preserve the country's industrial equilibrium.

A movement has been started in Australia to have the names of Germans who made pioneer discoveries on the Continent, names which were banned during the World War, used again as formerly. It is to be noted, also, that in the United States Salisbury steak is once more being called by its original name—Hamburg.

Those persons who think that the boy of today has lost interest in baseball of the sand-lot variety should note that no fewer than 5761 boys took part in park department baseball in Milwaukee, Wis., during 1929, and they were watched by no fewer than 683,000 spectators.

"When the weather man forecasts 'rain or snow' it doesn't mean you can have your choice," says the Des Moines Register. No, that's right. Moreover, most persons would choose "bright and sunny."

One doesn't have to be interested in coin collecting to collect a few in the bank where they will gather interest themselves.

The Man in the Tweed Fedora Meets Sis Serena

LEST it be supposed that the Man in the Tweed Fedora beatirs himself only to humor a penchant for reminiscence, it seems only just to record that his mental activities embrace a diversity of interests, not the least of which is a predilection for establishing friendly contact with such fictional characters as he finds congenial.

Thus it follows that, quite unknown to his fellow sardines, he frequently holds amusing, but silent, converse in the crowded subways of Manhattan with such estimable fellows as Mr. Pickwick, or Sancho Panza, and with such ladies as Mrs. Wiggs and Mrs. Malaprop. He has been known to take long and seemingly unaccompanied walks in unobtrusive companionship with David Grayson, Izaak Walton and gentlemen of their ilk. And on at least one occasion he romped the whole afternoon through with Alice, while lying quietly on his back 'neath a tree on the shores of Spuyten Duyvil creek.

So it is in no wise inconsistent with his established method of thought that recently, spying a familiar signature on the editorial page of his daily newspaper—a signature most happily linked in his thought with a sage and jollificatious colored sister—he made the underground journey from Times Square to upper Manhattan in invisible company and unvoiced conversation with none other than D. A.'s "Sis Serena," much to the amusement of his fellow travelers and to his own edification.

* * *

It came about in this fashion. The modest two-letter signature had caught his attention, and pleasurably looking forward to a later perusal of the article he was engaged in stuffing the folded paper back in his pocket when the train pulled up at Times Square.

A babble of voices, the shuffling of feet, expostulations, reproaches, a surge of humanity, and the Man in the Tweed Fedora found himself jammed into a corner, his hat knocked askew, and a sharp and restless elbow burrowing into his midsection. Conscious of a vast indignation, he was about to give way to an ill-considered outburst which included in its scope all pushers, shovers, elbowers, shoulderers, and such, when apparently out of the Nowhere a cheery voice broke through his ire.

"Get yo' mouf 'lasticated fo' smilin', Man, 'cause heah I comes!" And the Man in the Tweed Fedora became aware that an enormous and jovial figure, freshly starched skirts billowing about her, had cakewalked in through the press as light as a feather, and now, apparent only to himself, was occupying a portion of the vestibule of the car—or of his thought, he hardly knew which.

"Lan' o' livin', Man," chuckled Sis Serena, for she it was, "yo' suah picked fo' yo'se'f a scrumptious tight cornah. Seems like yo' is a oppo'tun'ty."

The Man in the Tweed Fedora paused to glower at the owner of the prodding elbow before responding to Sis Serena's remarks. Then:

"Opportunity?" said he, somewhat grumpily, "I don't see—"

"Man," interrupted Sis Serena, with an eloquent heaving of her huge shoulders, "yo' don' mean fo' t' say yo' nevah heard 'at man's 'stremity's th' Lawd's oppo'tun'ty! An' heah yo' is at a gran' 'stremity."

"Extremity?" echoed the Man in the Tweed Fedora.

Sis Serena bubbled.

"Lawsy, ifn 'at ain't like men folks," she declared, her vast bulk shaking with mirth. "Heah yo' is shoved in a cornah till yo' cain't be shoved no moah, an' yo' don' know yo' is at a 'stremity!"

"Oh, I see," said he, somewhat doubtfully. "But—ah—opportunity: where does that come in?"

"Tha's yo'se'f," responded Sis Serena gayly. "Couldn' yo' 'fess up 'at it ain't done yo' no good t' go pushin' and haulin'? Or fo' t' let yo' eyes get all angrified? Yo' know yo' doesn' feel any good gettin' yo'se'f all het up inside. No, sah! Nothin' like that gone an' done yo' good, so"—triumphantly—"yo' is gotta be a oppo'tun'ty! Nothin' else but, am goin' do yo' any good now."

"Well," he confided, amusement struggling for mastery over his receding irritation, "I'm willing to meet opportunity halfway, Serena. But I confess I don't see myself looking like it."

"Humph," responded Sis Serena, "maybe yo' bettah fin' out who yo' is like, Man. Yassir, yo' bettah change what yo' ain't 'roun' t' what you is."

"But," said he, "what is—ah, er—what *am* I, Sis Serena?"

"Lan' sakes," exclaimed Sis Serena, stepping back, arms akimbo, and eyeing him with rare good humor. "Ifn yo' could see yo'se'f in a lookin'-glass, Man, a-gettin' yo'se'f all red in th' face an' a-lowerin' an' a-glowerin' like yo' was goin' for t' bus' this heah crowd pop on th' nose—you'd a' knowed suah 'nough what yo' ain't!"

* * *

She paused and rolled her eyes over some inner amusement. "It's this away howcome," she explained. "Up t' m' Maddum's they's buttons fo' t' turn on th' lights. Ifn they says 'Off,' yo' jes' punch 'em an' then they says 'On.' So's ifn yo' mus' punch suthin', punch yo' thoughts till they says 'Lights On!' Tha's how yo' is a oppo'tun'ty."

And Sis Serena giggled so hugely over the fancy that her companion found himself surrendering to the contagion of her mirth; whereupon she burst out afresh, her generous frame seemingly given over to a rollicking series of vast undulations. And presently the Man in the Tweed Fedora found himself quite divested of his former discomfort and chuckling in gay companionship with his invisible counselor.

Sis Serena seemed to wag her head sagely as she noted the transformation.

"Theh! Yo' has shuah punched tha' 'Lights On' button, Man," she confided approvingly; "Yo' suah has turned on what yo' is!" And with that she disappeared down the silvery corridor of pleasant thoughts.

Something of her tolerant good humor must have remained, however, for the Man in the Tweed Fedora, recalled to his immediate surroundings while yet pleasurably conscious of the visitation of D. A.'s amiable character, saw that those about him were not such a bad lot of "oppo'tun'ties" themselves. He also became aware that his hat had become tilted to such an angle as to give his staid countenance a waggish aspect, and that he was guilty of giving audible indulgence to a series of chuckles. At the same time he noted that several of his fellow passengers were grinning in his direction—and that the train was approaching Washington Heights.

* * *

The owner of the inquisitive and iniquitous elbow looked up as the Man in the Tweed Fedora made ready to leave the car.

"Say, old man," said he, "tell us the joke, will you? I'll bet it's a whiz."

"It's not the joke," confided the Man in the Tweed Fedora, "it's the idea that catches you." Then, in an undertone he whispered in the gentleman's ear: "When yo' is like what yo' ain't, turn on what yo' is, an' what yo' ain't won't look like what yo' is no moah."

After which seemingly ambiguous remark he turned toward the door, which had just slid open, and allowed the surge of the crowd to carry him out onto the platform, while behind, in the vestibule, the owner of the sharp elbow grinned and shook his head, a baffled look in his eyes.

H. E. W.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

FOR practically every Frenchman who goes out by one gate of Paris never to come in again, one foreigner enters by another gate presumably never to leave. Over a space of five years covered in a report recently submitted to the Government, the number of French citizens dwelling in the capital has decreased by more than 100,000. But more than 100,000 foreigners have taken their places. In the whole Seine department—which includes Paris—the growth of the fresh foreign population has outnumbered by ten times the increase in French inhabitants. What is to be done? At the same time the curious fact persists that commissions are being sent abroad to recruit labor for France, since there are not sufficient workmen here to cope with the many large industrial undertakings now conceived.

* * *

Down in the Basque country, at the foot of the Pyrenees, they used to play a game similar to court tennis, but known as "trinquet." In all other respects the courts were the same as those used for tennis, but the ball was hard and was thrown from a leather scoop instead of a racquet. An Englishman who played trinquet in Bayonne many years ago has written of an old court in that city where a figure of a drummer in Louis XIV costume was painted on the tambour (a sloping projection for deflecting a ball which strikes it). This trinquet is, of course, utterly different from the better known Basque game of pelota, which is played against a single high wall and in which the ball is hurled from a wicker-work racquet.

* * *

She was a woman of taste as her "ensemble" showed, though no "grand couturier" had produced it. Her shoes had no heels; they were wooden "sabots." Her head was bare and her coat was a worn purple sweater; but she carried some violets with easy grace, and she had not one bunch, but a hundred. She was a seller of flowers, moving from the market to her accustomed corner, with a broad basket supported on one ample arm. She appeared unconscious of the picture she made as she passed the gray buildings, with her principal outer garment matching her flowers.

* * *

A young man has found fame by having won the annual Goncourt Prize for the best literary work of the year. M. Marcel Arland has taken four years to complete the three volumes of "L'Ordre" (Order), writing when not busy with his normal profession of a teacher. His latest theme tells of the struggle between a sense of order, represented by conservative tendencies, and disorder, represented by the hurly-burly of so-called modernism. Two half brothers break lances on behalf of the respective theories, and in the end the partisan of order triumphs.

* * *

The swans of Paris are whitest at dusk. Wander late in the afternoon to the lower lake in the Bois de Boulogne and seat yourself inconspicuously at the northern end. You will observe how the pine boughs which reach out over the water become blacker and blacker with every fading tint from the sky. You will see the lake surface grow somber, while the great swans, instead, become gradually whiter. They are white ships sailing before the breeze of the night, and it is said they make port in the morning.

* * *

The postal airplane which set out for Madagascar from Paris some time ago reached Tananarive in Madagascar within ten days. This is claimed to be a record in continuous flight across the continent, the total distance covered being 12,000 kilometers. The pilot and crew had to face two tornadoes on the way, and the second one drove the airplane considerably out of its course. This was near Elizabethville, but the airplane reached Broken Hill safely the same day. Finally it crossed the Straits of Mozambique and reached Madagascar by way of Saint-André.

* * *

The French pilot, Jacques Corsin, has flown around the world twenty-five times—in actual distance covered. He has been in the air longer than any of his compatriots, and perhaps longer than anyone else in the world: more than 6500 hours, since he first got his license to fly during the war. In the course of that time he has had only one mishap, and that not a serious one for him.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

How Much Comfort for the Wets?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is hard to understand how the advocates of the repeal of the Massachusetts State Volstead Law find such aid and comfort in the address here of Governor Ritchie of Maryland. How much comfort do the wets get from this statement from the Governor?

No one questions the legal obligation of the citizens of every state to obey the amendment and the federal laws passed under it, these are in full force and effect in every state in the Union, both where local enforcement acts do not exist and where they do.

It is evident, under Section 2 of the Eighteenth Amendment, that the states have the same right and duty as Congress to enact enforcing legislation; they have no more power and no less.

It is the duty of every citizen not only to obey the law, but aid in the enforcement of the law. I fail to follow the reasoning which concludes that, while individual citizens are morally and legally bound to obey and aid in the enforcement of the law, the community, of which those citizens are constituent parts, has no such obligation. How large must a group of citizens become before they may avoid their individual responsibility?

The Governor wishes to see the present intolerable situation solved by turning it back to the states, so that those communities which want prohibition legislation of this kind may have it, and be protected, too, against shipments from other states which would contravene their laws. The Governor ignored the fact that no way has ever been discovered by which a state, under dry law, could protect itself from the encroachment of its wet neighbors. It was that weakness, and that weakness alone, which led to the Constitutional Prohibition Amendment.

The real argument of the Governor for the abandonment of the Massachusetts State Volstead Act is that Baltimore, which has no such act, shows a much better crime record than Boston. Disregarding the fact that many offenses against the law that are recorded in Boston and punished in Boston are ignored in Baltimore, for instance, the Governor says that local option laws have not been abrogated in Maryland. They are still in force. In view of his statement that the Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the land, binding upon every citizen, I am moved to inquire what option is exercised in Maryland under the local option laws.

What comfort do the wets derive from this statement of the Governor?

I take it that the people of Massachusetts would not want to countenance any action which would tend to promote lawlessness.

Now bear in mind that breaking of the law is lawlessness. What result is sought in repealing the state enforcement law, except to make the path of the lawbreaker easier and safer?

F. W. MERRICK.

Boston, Mass.

"Shall Quakers Be Barred?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Shall Quakers Be Barred?"

No, absolutely no.

When halfway through this editorial of December 11 I stopped, reread, just to be certain that I had read correctly. It did not seem possible that any American laws governing citizenship could be so inconsistent and out of line with the Nation's activities for international peace.

Thousands who may not write would join me in asking you to please do all in your power to bring about an adjustment of this situation.

FLORENCE STEVENS.

Los Angeles, Calif.